The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1873. NUMBER 3

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

West Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Have now opened a splendid assortment of

NEW DRESS GOODS

From 25 cents a yard and upwards, in all the choicest and most fashionable fabrics and shades.

New Shawls in rich and seasonable colorings and designs.

Black Dress Goods and Alpacas of our own importation, of superior make and finish.

New Styles in Woolen Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' wear.

Blankets, Flannels, and Housekeeping Goods.

BLACK SILKS AT INTERESTING PRICES.

REAL ESTATE.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., until further notice, will sell first-class Chicago Real Estate at the lowest market prices, or Houses and Lots and Unimproved Lots at Washington Heights, and take the cash payments in books and checks on any of the Chicago Savings Banks. There is no better or safer investment than Chicago Real Estate.

Certified Checks on the Cook County National Bank and Union National Bank, taken as cash on all sales by us.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
No. 120 LaSalle-st.

To Depositors in National and Savings Banks.

SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, have for sale in the several divisions of the city, and suburbs, several hundred choice residence lots, which they will sell cheap, and on easy terms, and take in partial or full payment, certified checks on any of the Chicago National Banks, or books of any of the Savings Banks of the city. We also offer some magnificent investments in acre property, sure to advance in value, on the same terms. Now is the time to place your money where it will pay you a larger percentage than any investment in stocks or bonds. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE.

Fine English & French Paper AND ENVELOPES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE PROPELLER METEOR

For Account of Owners and Underwriters.

As she now lies at Clark's Dry-Dock, Detroit, together with her engines, boilers, anchors, chains, etc.

This vessel was burned last June, has since been raised, and is now afloat. She has two engines of 26½x30 inch cylinder, built by the Cuyahoga Steam Engine Works, of Cleveland. Her boilers are 21x8 feet, and apparently in good condition.

The undersigned will receive proposals from parties desiring to purchase the property at private sale until

OCT. 1, 1873,

And if not sold before that date the same will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Sale will take place at 11 o'clock a. m. on board of the vessel at Trowbridge & Wilcox's Dock, foot of Woodward-av., Detroit.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

SMITH & DAVIS,
44 and 46 Main-st., Buffalo.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at A. W. WHEELER'S, 319 State-st., corner of Congress.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tunnel.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, 20 WEST SWAN-ST., BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 a. m., for extending and completing the new tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River.

Plans, specifications, and quantities for the above work can be seen at this office, and the tunnel so far as completed (a distance of 873 feet) can now be examined at any time by the contractors.

Every bid must specify a gross sum for the completion of the entire work, and be accompanied by a bond or bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, binding the party or parties making the proposal to enter into a contract with the city if the work is awarded to them.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

GUNS.

Guns. Guns. Guns.

JOSEPH BUTLER & CO.,
179 East Madison-st.,

Have just received ... Guns, consisting of a new stock of breech-loading Shot ... and third quality; all C. Scott & Sons' first, second, ... ly's and other makers. W. Greener's and Charles Daly's ... are invited to examine our stock. Ground and Plunge ... Tatham's New York Shot.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan ... excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday ... daily, Sundays ... waukee, etc., don't leave until ... Boat for Milwaukee.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids ... Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, ... Muskegon, Spring ... cepted, 7 p. m. ... Sundays excepted.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted ... urdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m. Saturdays.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's ... goes to Escanaba.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

WEDDING Invitation Paper & Envelopes

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK!

THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yard,

Located at East St. Louis, are now prepared to receive all kinds of Live Stock and care for it properly. The transferring by the Missouri Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, are perfected. If billed through direct to these yards, all the Eastern lines are now prepared to receive stock for shipment East or North. No formal opening of the yards will take place until the 2d day of October next.

The hotel is now ready to receive guests, with first-class accommodations.

We ask a liberal share of patronage.

A. M. ALLERTON, Pres't.
R. M. MOORE,
Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

CHANGE OF FARE.

On and after Oct. 1 the rates of fare on the Wabash-av. Stages will be: Commutation Tickets, 20 for $1.00; for sale on all stages. Single fare, 10 cents.

REMOVALS.

WE SHALL REMOVE

Our RETAIL business to our NEW STORE,

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

On MONDAY, Oct. 6.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

REMOVAL!

We now occupy the Elegant and Spacious Stone Front Store known as Nos. 52 and 54 LAKE-ST., four doors east of State-st., fronting south, where we will be pleased to welcome all our numerous friends and customers, during and after the Grand Exposition.

E. BURNHAM & SON.
Chicago, Sept. 25, 1873.

HOTEL.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.

E. L. CARHART, Proprietor.

N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

Parties visiting Chicago, either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED H. GOULD, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 578 Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK

N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,

CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't,
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

To Depositors.

KELLOGG, VOSWINKEL & CO.,
BANKERS,

Have just commenced business at 94 LaSalle-st., and offer to the public the convenience of their office, with its fire and burglar-proof Vault and Safe, WHERE THEY WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND PAY CHECKS IN THE SAME; holding the currency in constant readiness for payment.

A. W. KELLOGG, J. P. VOSWINKEL DORSELEN.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

WANTED.

The undersigned having the fullest confidence in the suspended National Banks of Chicago to resume business, will receive checks and drafts on the above banks on account, or for goods at the lowest cash prices.

H. W. WETHERELL,
Wholesale Millinery and Fancy Goods, 45 & 47 Jackson-st.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAY COOKE'S TOWN.

Is DULUTH a BUBBLE, or a FRAUD? Will it live? Was it INTENDED to live? This volume has been long ... and NOW the FACTS about Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroad should be known. Engravings ... the SO-CALLED water-system of Duluth, and ... accompanying the work, mailed free on receipt of ... Address JOSEPH S. BROWN, P. O. Box X, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SITUATION.

The People of the Nation Enjoy a Much-Needed Day of Rest.

They Allow the Panic to Take Care of Itself for a Short Season.

Meanwhile the Financial Situation Improves Considerably.

Chicago Increases Her Currency $4,000,000 in Forty-Eight Hours.

The Union National Will Resume Business This Morning.

Also the Cook County National---The Third National to Follow at an Early Day.

An Important Letter from President Grant on the Situation.

He Thinks the Banks Strong Enough to Sustain Business by Liberal Discounts.

And Promises to Help Them by Using the Reserve Greenbacks as Public Need Requires.

He Has also Ordered the Prepayment of November Interest.

Shipments of Grain Abroad Renewed in New York.

The Produce and Gold Exchanges Open --The Stock Exchange Opens To-Morrow.

Comments of the Press---"The Great Stock Operators."

CHICAGO.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY

was more depressing than half a dozen bank suspensions. The day was ushered in by rain, and it rained at fitful intervals until night. There was nothing cheerful about the sky, nothing to induce people to walk abroad in the streets and parks, or attend worship, or stand in groups to chat over the news, if there was any. There was absolutely none, everything being quiet. Of course the banks were closed, and the Presidents went to their respective sanctuaries to divert their minds from worldly things by contemplating the

HIGHER AND HOLIER SUBJECTS

to which the ministers called their attention. Doubtless they will come out to business this morning stronger and more confident than ever, refreshed and recuperated in body and soul after the repose and worship of the Sabbath. In several of the churches the panic was the topic of ministerial discourses, and, while ministers are not first-class political economists or financiers, they can draw a lesson from current events, and inculcate the folly of putting too much money in earthly banks, instead of laying up treasures in

THE CELESTIAL BANK,

which never suspends. The moral lesson taught will undoubtedly be good seed planted in rich soil, that will produce an hundred fold.

The hotels were deserted, there was nothing doing round town to attract notice, and yet there was much being done that will gratify every one this morning, because it will show that the panic is subsiding, and that the apprehension of real financial disaster was unfounded. The best news is that

CURRENCY TO A LARGE AMOUNT

was received by express, and that the stringency of the money market will be immediately relieved. The following statement shows the amount of currency received by the three Express Companies since Saturday:

AMERICAN EXPRESS—	Saturday	$1,500,000
	Sunday	1,200,000
U. S. EXPRESS—	Saturday	200,000
	Sunday	215,000
ADAMS EXPRESS—	Saturday	200,000
	Sunday	100,000
Due this morning		500,000
Total		$3,915,000

This money will begin to circulate to-day, easing the pressure, and beginning the week under the most favorable auspices. Further supplies will arrive daily, and as the week grows older the supply of currency will grow larger, until, gradually and almost imperceptibly, business will resume its wonted activity.

Another cheerful announcement is that

THE UNION NATIONAL WILL RESUME

business this morning. This determination was reached yesterday, and is more fully explained in the following cards:

UNION NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1873.—The Union National Bank, believing that it would be impossible for the banks and business men of Chicago to continue for any length of time to carry on their financial and commercial affairs on any other basis than that adopted in all the commercial centres of the country, having failed in all its earnest efforts to secure any concert of action amongst our bankers, discontinued its active business for two days, in the hope that the business men of our city would not fail to see the absolute impossibility of permanently maintaining any different position from that accepted by more than 2,000 National Banks of the United States. The officers of the bank yet believe it impossible, and hope that this unity of action may be secured; but, recognizing the confidence reposed in them for so many years, and knowing the solvency of their bank, and believing it to be a solemn duty in this emergency to share the common lot of their customers, and to act with them in sustaining, by all legitimate means in their power, the commercial interests of the country, have determined to open their doors at once for the resumption of business. The bank will be open for business at 10 o'clock this morning.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President,
C. T. WHEELER, Vice President,
GEO. A. IVES, Cashier.

We, the undersigned, resident Directors of the Union National Bank of Chicago, hereby declare to the public that we will, and do hereby, hold ourselves personally responsible, as individuals, for the payment of all the deposits now held by said bank, or which may hereafter be made with it.

JOHN V. FARWELL,
WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH,
CALVIN T. WHEELER,
ALBERT A. MUNGER,
HEMAN G. POWERS,
ASA P. KELLEY,
CLINTON BRIGGS,
JAMES W. ODELL,
ASA DOW,
DANIEL THOMPSON.

The resumption of business by the Union National indicates that the experienced financiers who manage its affairs are satisfied that circumstances justify that course, and will have, as it should have, the effect of infusing a better tone into every man, business house, and bank.

As announced in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, Mr. Allen, President of the

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL,

intends to begin business again this morning, and there is scarcely reason to doubt that, within a brief period, nearly all the banks will follow the example of the Cook County and Union Nationals. It is understood that

THE THIRD NATIONAL

will resume at an early day.

The officers of the

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

were busy yesterday in the examination of the accounts and securities of the institution preparatory to anticipated resumption of business this morning. A special meeting of the Directors is to be held before banking hour this morning, to determine as to future action, and there is but little doubt, the bank being solvent and having considerable cash on hand, that they will determine to resume business at once, and open their doors for a full resumption at 10 o'clock.

IN CONCLUSION,

what with the arrival of nearly $5,000,000 of currency and resumption of business by the prominent banks above mentioned, there is excellent ground for faith in the days that are coming. The sky is clearing, the clouds are fast fading from view, and soon from horizon to horizon all will be brightness, and the sun of prosperity will again shine on our favored country.

CARD FROM CUNARD STEAMSHIP LINE.

It is said that unless arrangements are made for the transportation of grain from the West direct to Boston, the Cunard steamers will have to leave that port without cargoes. It would seem to be more rational for these steamers, if they cannot get return cargoes at Boston, to select some other port as their American terminus. If Boston capital would expedite the completion of the St. Lawrence canals and the connection with Lake Champlain, they could have Western produce delivered in the heart of New England and within easy access of Boston, direct from Chicago.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your remarks about Boston, in inclosed article, will apply with equal force to any other port on the seaboard.

If vessels cannot find cargoes at one port they will seek others where they can be supplied. But, to relieve your anxiety about our Boston shippers, it may interest you to know that we have in elevator there, and en route from the West, sufficient grain, engaged at through rates, to supply them until December next, being, in this respect, probably in a better position than any of our New York competitors, as we have the property in hand, instead of merely the contracts with shippers to fall back upon. This, and the fact that for two years past the shipments from this point of merchandise to Liverpool, through bills of lading via Boston, chiefly by our steamers, have been as large or larger than from all other United States ports combined, will show that the present arrangements for the transportation of Western produce direct to Boston are not entirely unsatisfactory. Your obedient servant.

P. H. DUVERNET,
General Western Agent Cunard Mail Steamship Line.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The following letter was written to-day:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 28.

"*Messrs. H. B. Claflin and Chas. Anthony,*

"GENTLEMEN: In response to the views you have communicated to the President, touching the use of currency to restore confidence and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following: The Government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs, which is holding back the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of people. To establish this feeling, the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command, but it is evident that no urgent efforts will avail without the active co-operation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the $14,000,000 already paid out in the purchase of Government indebtedness, and the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury. The banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part, and by a general system of discounts to sustain the business interests of the country. Should such a course be pursued, the forty-four millions of reserve will be considered as money in the treasury to meet the demands of public necessity, as the circumstances of the country may require. Close attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command, of rendering all aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and condition. With a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measures above indicated, orders have already been issued for the prepayment of the interest accruing in November.

"U. S. GRANT."

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.—The bright prospects with which the week closed for Wall street continue to-day, and there is visible nothing of the intense excitement which characterized last Sunday. The street yesterday, and the hotels to-day, have been dull; in fact, business on the street is so far suspended that the excitement there, on Saturday, was less than on ordinary days at this time of the year. The prospects for the week are that

BUSINESS WILL RESUME WITHOUT DELAY

or much excitement, unless in the Stock Exchange. The difficulty in selling foreign exchange seems to have been overcome in a large measure, and heavy shipments of all sorts of grain were made yesterday. The demand for freight room was unusually heavy at generally advanced rates. The suspended firms are rapidly reorganizing, and promise a resumption of business before the end of the week. Howes & Macy have practically resumed already. Clews & Co. say they will be ready to begin anew before the statement of their affairs is ready for publication. Fiske & Hatch, more conservative, decline to begin again until all their past indebtedness is cleared off. Jay Cooke & Co. promise a favorable showing soon, but it is believed they will be kept down by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Union Trust Company will get on its legs again. It is naturally a strong concern, each shareholder being held liable for the amount of his stock; but the Bank of the Commonwealth is probably a hopeless wreck.

The opening of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday, as resolved on, creates great uneasiness, both in stock and commercial circles, particularly in the latter, whose members anticipate renewal of excitement, which may again extend to the commercial exchanges and produce great distress to mercantile houses. The Produce and Gold Exchanges

RESUMED WITHOUT DISASTROUS RESULTS,

and this fact encourages the hope that no bad effects will follow the reopening of stock gambling. The announcement that business will be resumed at the Stock Exchange implies that the conflicting and confused accounts of the brokers have been straightened out and settled. Otherwise, the opening would be only a signal for a renewal of the panic, and of a fierce fight between bulls and bears. Now, it is held, there is little cause for controversy on the Bourse, and

EVERYTHING PROMISES PEACE

and quietness, at least until the future shall divide the members into distinct parties again. It is claimed by dealers that business, for some time, at least, will be conducted with more moderation than formerly.

Dr. Thomas ...

... knew anything of the whereabouts of his son Charles, the Union Trust Company defaulter, stated, to-day, that he did not, and added: "I was at the bank on the Friday that he left, and conversed with him.

HE SEEMED MUCH EXCITED

at the time, but I attributed it to the run upon the bank, and a feeling that they might suspend. He then said to me, 'This run will kill me.' While I was with him, he suddenly rose from his desk and went out, as I supposed, to get some refreshments, and I have neither seen nor heard anything of him since. I have written, telegraphed, and made every inquiry within my power to learn his whereabouts, but without success. I knew nothing of his obligations, until afterward. He was very foolish to have taken the course he did, for I think I could have aided him in his trouble. I never knew of his being guilty of a dishonest action. Such was the character he gained during a number of years he spent in the employ of the United States Trust Company. I know

WHO LED HIM INTO

these speculations in Wall street, and who are directly to blame. Previously, Charles was in very good circumstances for a man of his age. He was perhaps worth from $200,000 to $300,000. I tried to persuade him to keep out of Wall street, but to no purpose, and it has proved his ruin. I have no further knowledge on the subject."

[To the Associated Press.]

A BANK PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The President of the First National Bank here, urges the immediate resumption of specie payments, on the ground that such action will add $80,000,000 positive relief to the money market.

THE HOTELS DESERTED.

The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were almost deserted to-night, forming a striking contrast to the scene of last Sabbath evening, when the hotel was crowded with an anxious and excited throng of bankers, brokers, and merchants. The letter of the President and the favorable news from Chicago will, no doubt, exert a beneficial influence here to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The talk of an extra session of Congress, so far as this city is concerned, is the merest gossip of irresponsible hotel and newspaper office loungers. The idea has never once been either seriously entertained or discussed in official circles. There has not been a prominent member of either House of Congress here this summer, except Gen. Garfield, who comes to look after his private matters, and he has but little faith in the efficacy of a move of this character. So far as the Administration is concerned, it is inclined to think an extra session would be especially

INIMICAL TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

and, like Martin Van Buren's extra session after the panic of 1837, might result in electing an opposition President as one of its consequences.

As predicted in these dispatches,

THE USUAL MONTHLY PROGRAMME

of the Treasury Department has been abandoned for the ensuing month, so far as the order to sell gold and purchase bonds is concerned, although it is not improbable that if financial matters shall present a decided change within 10 days or two weeks, the Department may then make up a programme in lieu of the customary one. However, the Secretary has ordered the prepayment with one-half per cent rebate of the interest on

GOVERNMENT BONDS DUE NOV. 1.

The Secretary is said to be determined not to do anything further in the way of bond purchases, and not to allow any of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserves to be used for any purpose whatever except to meet drafts upon the Treasury which the receipts will not cover; also, that, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear, he will not purchase before January next the bonds maturing at that time. Judge Richardson is represented as having said that he believes there is

AUTHORITY IN THE BANKING LAWS

to warrant interference by the Government in the matters of any National Bank which may suspend payment to its depositors. That, he says, is something the Government has nothing to do with, and unless a bank refuses a legal order for a note of its own issue, no interference will occur. He thinks the First National Bank, of this city, committed a great blunder in having a Receiver appointed, and merely added to the financial panic by doing as it did. He had difficulty in finding one of its notes to protest, and it could just as well have gone on and liquidated its debts and saved its charter.

WHEN A RECEIVER IS APPOINTED

a National Bank is like the estate of a dead man, and can no more be regarded in the payment of its debts.

THE PROPOSITION FOR SETTLEMENT

with creditors, which was promised by Jay Cooke & Co., is expected to be made public to-morrow. It is understood that the Company will offer to pay 50 per cent cash, and the remainder in interest-bearing notes for one, two, and three years.

The amount of exchange purchased thus far by the Navy Department to meet its disbursements in London is only $1,000,000.

CONTRACTORS

on the works of improvement in the city have held meetings for the purpose of agreeing upon a determination to stop work on the streets, avenues, etc., during the stringency of the money market, and especially because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining currency with which to pay the army of laborers employed up to this times. A few contractors have opposed such action, but a decision has been mutually arrived at, by which the work already begun will be finished, and the laborers gradually furloughed or dismissed.

FIVE OF THE BANKS

of this District decline to join the others in the adoption of the plan of suspending payments on drafts for large amounts and the issuing of certificates in their stead.

[To the Associated Press.]

ACTION OF THE WASHINGTON BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A number of bank Directors, officers, and bankers met on Saturday, formed an association, and resolved that the banks and bankers of the Association may certify checks for their customers in lieu of paying currency for all deposits held by them to this date, but will open special accounts of currency, payable in currency.

THE CERTIFIED CHECKS

will be received by different banks and bankers of the Association, on deposit, and in payment of notes due them, which certified checks shall be redeemed by parties certifying in loan certificates, issued by the Controlling Committee upon deposits of collectoral security. Each bank will regulate its own exchange with other cities. This arrangement goes into effect Sept. 29, and continues till Nov. 1.

THE BANKS WHICH DID NOT SIGN

this agreement are the Bank of Washington, Riggs & Co., the National Bank of the Republic, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Georgetown.

NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 28.—An examination into the affairs of the Ansonia Bank shows that the capital stock is unimpaired. Several large manufacturing establishments are unable to get sufficient currency to pay their men, and have suspended operations for a short time.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—The associated banks and bankers composing the Clearing-House in this city, at a meeting held last evening, after a very careful consideration of the subject unanimously resolved, in view of the action taken by the banks in most of the principal cities East and West, that it will be prudent to decline to pay currency upon large checks so long as the present monetary condition shall continue, and that they will pay such checks only through the Clearing-House, certifying the same whenever certification shall be desired.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—The Freedman's Saving Bank on Saturday took advantage of the rule requiring thirty days' notice. The Adams Express Company has ordered its officers here to make no deposits in the banks after business hours Saturday. There is a very hopeful feeling for this week; if confidence can be kept up there will be no trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—Financial matters remain quiet. No further runs on the banks are reported.

LOUISVILLE.

... Galt House, in this city, this evening, articles of association were adopted for a Clearing-House. Twelve banks are represented in the association. Resolutions were adopted similar in purpose and effect to those now in force in New York and other cities. It is probable that other banks not represented will sign articles in the morning.

HARRISBURG, PA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—Representatives of all the banks and savings institutions of this city met to-night, and unanimously agreed to suspend the payment of currency.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Prominent bankers and merchants are in private consultation to-day (Sunday) on the financial condition. The prospects of honoring all demands during the coming week are regarded as good.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Express lines entering here are bringing to this city a much larger amount of currency than they are taking away.

The banking-house of Curry & Kirby, Jefferson City, and two banks at Chillicothe suspended yesterday. They are regarded as solvent, and no losses will be sustained. Banks in other parts of the State still hold out as far as known.

THE COUNTRY BANKS.

MANSFIELD, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Sept. 28.—Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement on account of the failure of the First National Bank, and of the admitted inability of the others to stand a run. A meeting of officers and Directors of the remaining banks was held, and a resolution adopted to suspend currency payments exceeding $50 on all balances. At 9 o'clock a. m., a public meeting was held in Miller's Hall, in which the financial condition was discussed, and a resolution finally passed unanimously to sustain the banks in their course, and to still continue deposits. It is thought this step was all that saved the banks. All sorts of rumors are afloat about the condition of the suspended bank, but as no statement has yet been made nothing is known definitely about its liabilities and assets. A statement is looked for to-morrow. The excitement is gradually dying away.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 28.—The financial excitement has produced its effect in this city. The unexpected and capricious state of the money market in Louisville has increased the already intense feeling among depositors here, and quite a run was made during Saturday on the First National Bank, which paid all checks and closed its doors at the usual hour. At the Citizens' National Bank, considerable excitement existed. Many crowded around its doors, discussing the financial situation, but no run was made.

The Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company, employing 700 men, has suspended work in all its departments except the foundry, thus throwing out of employment about 400 men. This firm failed to secure enough currency to pay off its employes, although they offered the best paper. It was consequently obliged to suspend. The Southwestern Car Company have also reduced their force.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—Saturday in this city was marked by no unusual event in financial matters. The banks still continue to pay only a part of checks calling for large amounts. On several of the roads leading into this city, numbers of extra men are being discharged, to reduce expenses during these times of stringency.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—The banks here have taken no action, doing business as usual. There is no excitement whatever, and everybody is easy. The deposits were larger in amount yesterday evening at the closing than at the opening in the morning. It is thought no bank here will entertain the suggestion of suspending.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—Our banks have taken no action, but are doing business as usual. There is no excitement whatever, and everybody is easy. Deposits were larger in amount yesterday evening at the closing than at the opening in the morning. It is thought no bank here will entertain the suggestion of suspending.

PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 28.—Financial matters is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in business circles as well as social. All the banks of the city, private as well as National, except Davis & Hogue and the German Savings Bank, have partially suspended—that is they only pay small checks. The two latter pay all demands of their depositors in full, preferring to pay the currency to certifying to the checks of their depositors.

This morning's *National Democrat* contained the following card from Davis & Hogue, bankers:

To Our Customers:

We have continued to transact our business as usual. Our drafts are honored in Chicago and New York, and our depositors' checks are paid at the counters. Asking our customers to transact their business as heretofore, we remain, very respectfully,

DAVIS & HOGUE.

Business on 'Change yesterday was light, yet there was a much better feeling manifested than the day previous, and more business was transacted. The ability of Davis & Hogue and the German Savings Bank to pay all demands has done much to quiet the nerves of those who were most tried, and will go far toward helping our manufactories to go on with a full force of workmen, as before.

DENVER, COL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—The banks all closed in good condition yesterday. All of them are well supplied with currency.

SENATOR SHERMAN, OF OHIO, ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Senator John Sherman made the following remarks on the financial situation, at the Republican mass meeting in this city, last night:

The Republican party is on trial. It has passed over nicely all its trials, but there is one trial it has had to go through in the last two or three weeks, and that was the test of our financial system when touched with panic. I want to show you now that the Republican party, which has been so successful in all the measures it has adopted, has been able to do you a service which you can never estimate by any mode of estimating among men. It has furnished you

A CURRENCY

which has enabled you during the panic of the last week or two to convert your money into anything else that can be offered you, either houses, lands, or stocks. Here you are. Have you got a greenback in your pocket? Have you got a National bank note in your pocket? Are you afraid that either of them will break? [Cries of "No."] My countrymen, I have got very little currency on hand, but I will redeem every dollar of bank-notes that you can show that have been dishonored. [Applause.] You have now a currency so good that the people

DO NOT WANT TO GIVE IT AWAY,

do not want to deposit it, but keep it in the safest place they have got, with perfect certainty that it is good for the last cent it promises to pay.

FORMER PANICS.

Why, then, are old men around me who remember back to those times in 1837, 1847, and 1857. Perhaps some can go back to 1816. My friend here over the way says he can remember in 1816, when a panic came. In those old Democratic times, what was the result? Every dollar of money in the pocket of the people was worse than useless rags. The money was the first thing to go, and it was not worth anything. [A voice—"How about Jay Cooke?"] I will come to Jay Cooke in a moment. The money in those times was the first thing to wither. Then, upon Democratic policy, the loss fell upon the people, fell upon the money in their pockets; now, with this Republican currency, no man can possibly lose a dollar. [Applause.]

Jay Cooke may fail; Clews may fail; every National Bank in the whole land may fail; and yet the greenback, and the bank-note are secured by bonds in the Treasury of the United States. They are secured by the people's money, and the people's property, and all the wealth of the country must be exhausted before a man can lose a dollar on his greenback, or a dollar ...

... of that panic? No more patriotic and ... men ever lived than Jay Cooke & Co., ... either morally or socially, or in any ... you choose. They were high-minded ... men. They did service to their country in time of war [applause], but they were too sanguine. They thought the Northern Pacific Railroad was a kind of a railroad to ... I guess [laughter], and they ... to build it through. Well, my friends, it was a bad investment, and the whole panic ... which we have gone in the last week or two ... grown out of the enterprise of bankers and business men investing large sums of capital in unprofitable railroad property. That is the whole secret of it; and yet, during all this the bankers have not failed because they were insolvent; they failed because they could not realize currency upon their property, and ... when their statements are being exhibited ... shown that all these banks have assets to pay every dollar of their indebtedness. [Applause.] Well, now,

WHEN A PANIC COMES,—

and they will come at all times—they come in seasons of prosperity, they come in seasons of adversity, they come as the thief comes at night, still and quiet; the most sagacious man cannot tell when a panic comes. If he could, it would be a great fortune to him. When a panic comes it comes all at once, and the people are alarmed. Everybody suspects everybody else, and in these times there is no way whatever except to pause awhile; reflect, consider, be patient, careful, husband your resources, and then go on again, and that is exactly what is being done now.

I ENTIRELY AND HEARTILY APPROVE

of the course that has been adopted by the National Banks in the City of Cincinnati and in other cities, in which they have made a kind of quasi suspension, refusing to pay out the great mass of their money to their depositors. That is all well enough. Public opinion will sustain the banks in doing this thing; but they must remember that they have corresponding duties to perform to the people. A bank may, for its own protection and to advance the best interests of the public at large, for a time decline to meet their full obligations; but if they do, they must be careful. To do all their just duty to the public, they must see

THAT NO PAY-ROLL IS STOPPED

for want of money to pay. [Cheers from the workingmen.] They must see that no man who has money due him for labor shall go hungry to bed. They must supply money, and the very moment the panic subsides they must resume payment, dollar for dollar, and pay every check that is honestly presented, if it is properly due. [Applause.] I thank God I can see, although not a prophet, that

THE SKY IS CLEARING;

that the panic is over, I trust. No doubt it is injuring some here and there, inflicting some damages, but, my countrymen, we must be prepared to meet these periodical panics. The duty of this panic, after all, is that it has not hurt the people, the laboring masses. The old panics did. Now, the men who suffer are the high bankers, the wealthy men. The people's money is in their currency, the measure of their daily toil, and as long as that is good they can laugh and grow fat. [Cheers.] I say, then, that the Republican party, in the management of your financial affairs, is gradually reducing the public debt in gradually reducing taxes; in furnishing you with National banks instead of the old State banks; in giving you greenbacks. For these reasons, as well as for abolishing slavery and saving your country and putting all men on an equal footing, it has deserved your gratitude. Fellow-citizens, there are

SOME DEFECTS IN OUR BANKING SYSTEM

that I will mention. The first is that a greenback, although mighty good, is not quite as good as gold. Now, I will never be content myself until the Republican party makes every dollar of greenbacks in the pockets of laboring men as good as the best gold coin that was ever coined. I know the people and bankers sometimes say the Government is going to contract the currency, but that is all a humbug. It is like Judge Thurman's speeches. We can go back to specie payments, but we cannot go back until our money is equivalent to gold and silver coin, and then we have the best currency in the world. I will not debate this difficult question, but I tell you, my countrymen, whether you are Democrats or Republicans, that the people of this country ought never to cease to agitate this question until

THEIR MONEY IS AS GOOD AS GOLD,

and then they are on a sure rock, an eternal foundation in all ages and in all countries. It has got to be an axiom in financial matters that gold alone is the standard of value, and the planetary laws that govern the universe are not more fixed and absolute in their sway than that law which demands that everything shall be measured by the gold standard, and the very moment you make your paper money as good as gold coin, then you have got a currency that you may live by, die by, and leave to your children and widows without fear or favor. Now, there is another matter to which the Republican party can lay credit, and that is in the

MODE OF LEVYING TAXES DURING THE WAR.

We had to levy heavy taxes. We had soldiers to pay, and, if necessary, we would have taken the last shirt off the backs of the stay-at-homes in order to pay the "Boys in Blue." But since the war the taxes have been repealed until finally nothing is taxed save whisky, tobacco, beer, and imported goods. We still levy a great part of our taxes on imported goods. Now, sometimes, the tariff is regarded as a kind of half-horse-half-alligator that swallows children. But

WHAT IS THE TARIFF?

The tariff is simply a tax on imported goods. We levy over two hundred millions in gold. Now, my friends, one of the effects of this is to give us a large revenue to enable us to repeal all the other taxes. Another effect is that, by levying this tax upon imported goods, we protect our own industry. We protect our own labor; we build up our manufacturing establishments. [A voice—"No pauper labor!"] No, sir; we want free American labor, white and black, and all on the same footing. Now, these people sometimes tell you that a protective tariff taxes the poor for the benefit of the rich. No, it is to give the poor man, the labor-loving, independent, free man a chance to rise. If you repeal that tariff, you bring into competition with him the pauper labor of Europe. While we levy taxes at all, we will take care to put a reasonable and moderate tax on those articles which compete with American industry. That is what we intend to do. If we are wrong in that, turn us out. Let me give you

AN INSTANCE.

A few years ago there was scarcely any iron made in this country. In 1860 we put a tariff on iron. What has been the result? We have more than doubled the manufacture of pig iron. We have quadrupled the manufacture of railroad iron. We have six times increased the manufacture of cast iron. Fourteen years we have been giving our people ample labor, and now we have, by domestic competition, reduced the price of these articles so that we can compete with Great Britain, and only recently shipments of American iron have been sent over to Liverpool

TO COMPETE WITH THE BRITISH IRON.

I tell you the old iron sceptre is like all the rest of animate and inanimate things, moving westward, and now crowns the banner of our country. The time is not far distant when we will be able to compete with England in all the different productions of human labor in her own markets.

THE GREAT STOCK-OPERATORS.

VANDERBILT, GOULD, DREW, AND TRACY.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 26.

Broad street, though wholly involved in suspension, is in a much better condition to-day than is Wall street. The stock-brokers, though responsible in a great measure for the panic, have succeeded in forcing upon the bankers its management and control, as well as much of the odium attached to its continuance, while they have quietly retired from business for a season, and are endeavoring to adjust their own little balances among themselves. The great operators in Broad street, whose almost reckless transactions precipitated the crash, are Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, and John F. Tracy. The operations of the last three were referred to and explained yesterday. The old Commodore went into the market later and more legitimately. He began operating about the middle of last week, when stocks began to decline, and then avowedly only to keep his own stocks up. He took hold of Western Union Telegraph stock last spring, and has since taken a pride in keeping it at a good figure, as he does all the list generally known as Vanderbilt stocks. This stock he had worked up to 90, where it stood when the bears began their raid on the market ...

BRIGHTENING.

From the Daily of Sunday.

CHICAGO.

The financial situation was the subject of conversation yesterday, beginning in the morning when the Third National Bank closed doors. That was the only event of any importance that occurred, and, in spite of it, the feeling of confidence grew stronger as the day wore on, and last evening there was a better tone and spirit than at any time during the week. Bankers felt in excellent spirits, because the outlook seemed to their experienced vision brighter than ever.

BANKERS' MEETING.

GATHERING AT THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

An adjourned meeting of the Clearing-House Association was held last evening, President Sol Smith in the chair.

After a long discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4:

Resolved, That, in view of the improved condition of affairs in New York and in the country generally, the banks represented in the Association deem it inexpedient to issue any Clearing-House certificates.

Mr. Lombard moved the banks continue to do business as they had been doing recently, which was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned about half-past 10 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

Immediately after the confirmed report of the suspension of the Third National, which somewhat startled the public, there was a rumor of a heavy intended run on the First National, and some apprehension was realized as to the ability of this bank to stem the tide. True enough, the demand at the counter of the First National grew strong, but there was nothing like the semblance of a panicky run. From 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the afternoon there was a constant and steady demand for currency at this counter, and every check was met promptly by a smiling Cashier, who disbursed greenbacks to the greedy. There was nothing like confusion or excitement about the bank, and the street rumors, as usual, exaggerated the reality.

THE SECOND NATIONAL

is regarded as hopelessly insolvent, and the predictions by the best posted financiers are that it will not resume. As reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the bank is making such adjustments as it can with forbearing creditors, and its officers hope to be permitted to go into quiet and voluntary liquidation. The disaster that has overtaken them is not wholly attributable to the present crisis, but to unfortunate previous disappointments, and the present has crushed the hope of any immediate redemption. The officers maintain that their securities are good, and that every dollar of obligation will be paid if time is granted and no hard measures are adopted to force them into bankruptcy.

THE THIRD NATIONAL

closed its doors in the morning, a notice being pasted on the door setting forth that, owing to the continued financial stringency, the management deemed it proper to suspend business for the present. This was signed by the President and Cashier. The President Mr. J. Irving Pearce, felt confident and serene, and so did all who had accounts with the bank. There was no uneasiness; it was a matter of a few days, and all would be right. The best feeling prevailed, and there was no abatement of the confidence that has always existed in the community toward the institution.

THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL

had suspended operations on Friday, but Mr. B. F. Allen, the President, announced his intention of resuming Monday morning. He thought the universal stringency was a novel experience for finances. The present Banking law should be altered. Senator Logan, who happened in, remarked that there was no flexibility to it, and it should be changed. Mr. Allen thought the people behaved magnificently, and, having settled down to the conclusion that they could not get currency immediately, were content to wait, and in that they were sensible. Things having reached the bottom, would look upward from this on, and the outlook was not all cheerless or gloomy.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL.

At the Manufacturers' National Bank a TRIBUNE reporter found an air of subdued quiet prevailing, and the President, Ira Holmes, placidly seated at his desk awaiting further developments and the arrival of customers. When asked as to what was the latest financial events which had come under his notice, he unhesitatingly answered, "We are going into liquidation. At a meeting of our shareholders, held yesterday, it was resolved that the bank go into liquidation under the terms of Sec. 42, Art. 9."

Reporter—How do you expect the bank to come out?

Mr. Holmes—We shall be able to pay our deposits in full. The figures show that to pay $900,000 we have $1,500,000, which must be looked upon as a satisfactory state of affairs.

Reporter—How do your customers look upon the arrangement?

Mr. Holmes—I may say that they are all well pleased with it. I have had nothing but the very kindest feelings from every man who has an account with us.

Reporter—How long will it take to wind up the affairs of your bank, sir?

Mr. Holmes (meditatively)—I think we ought to be able to settle with all depositors satisfactorily within from twenty to sixty days.

Reporter—How soon do you consider a relief from the present state of affairs may be looked for?

Mr. Holmes—It's a long road that knows no turning. At present there are no signs of improvement.

Reporter—Do you think that THE TRIBUNE in its articles upon the panic has fully shown up the cause of the disaster?

Mr. Holmes—I do, but I would add this, that I think that, if the counsels of Mr. Coolbaugh, expressed at the first meeting of the Clearing-House, had been heeded, and the banks had all closed their doors, and taken time to consider the nature of the disaster, the best means to meet it and to alleviate public excitement, no permanent trouble would have occurred. After the general suspension, the banks would have met together and considered matters. Currency payments being suspended, Clearing-House certificates would be issued until the banks understood one another's position. The Chicago banks would have been able to retain enough currency to keep ordinary business going, and to keep the laboring classes supplied with sufficient funds to keep themselves going.

THE UNION NATIONAL.

Mr. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National, after banking hours yesterday kindly favored THE TRIBUNE reporter with a lengthy and astute survey of the financial situation. It would be an injustice to this distinguished financier to attempt, when the reporter took no notes of what was in many particulars a private conversation, to report Mr. Coolbaugh's language. His views of the situation were reiterated as expressed to other leading financiers with whom he has been in consultation during the past week, and he declared them to be confirmed by developments in the monetary world since their first advancement.

Without betraying any of the confidence reposed in the writer, or attempting to give Mr. Coolbaugh's language, a brief summary of his views is thus given.

The President of the Union National is perfectly confident of the wisdom of the course adopted by the Bank; he fully appreciates the harsh criticisms that have been passed upon him since the suspension, and realizes fully that he has sacrificed temporary reputation and supremacy, but hazards his reputation upon the wisdom of the course adopted, and the sequence to result. No one, he says, more regrets the financial necessity that compelled the suspension than himself and the other officers of the Bank, but, in their united judgment, it was forced upon them by adverse circumstances beyond their control. It was utterly impossible for the banks of Chicago to hold out with currency payments when every other city in the country had suspended, and currency was held at a premium. Had there been concerted action on the part of local banks, developing some temporary remedy for pending difficulties, though hazardous, the chasm between suspension and full payment might have been bridged over. But when such construction could not be accomplished, preparation for the fancied inevitable behooved every conservative and safe investing interest. It was as impracticable for the banks of Chicago to maintain business on a currency basis at premium in this hour of uncertainty and gloom as it would be to attempt special resumption on the part of one city while the balance of the nation was doing business on legalised promises to pay. He had little doubt that the financial problem was as yet in the inauguration of its propounding to the country, and that its solution would require time and governmental interference, the latter to be excused, if not justified, by the past accepted plea of public necessity. The news yesterday morning of the suspension of the Boston banks was received by Mr. Coolbaugh as confirmation of the prophecies he had made, and confirming justification of the course adopted by the Union National. Mr. Coolbaugh hazards no prediction of the outcome of the present situation, but stands ready to coincide with any action of the banks that, in his opinion, will afford any permanent relief.

THE MARINE BANK,

of which Mr. Scammon is the presiding goddess, was doing about the same business as on the day before, which was far from being heavy. The clerks had plenty of leisure. At the far end of the bank is a sort of Punch and Judy box, where Mr. Scammon roosted "like a bird of evil omen," and told those who questioned him that everything was "bust" worse than '57 or stumptail times. He was a poor comforter, and was waiting, with the patience of Job united to the meekness of Moses, for Congressional relief, and a free banking law. He desired a special session of Congress.

Everything was quiet at the other banks.

THE RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS ROAD.

T. Blackstone, President of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, on being interviewed by a reporter, stated that their freight business had fallen off immensely since the setting in of the panic. Before the present excitement they were running 75 freight trains, while now they only run about 50 trains a day. This reduction has necessitated already the discharge of about 200 men, and, should the panic continue much longer, the services of many others would have to be dispensed with. Stock shipments had entirely ceased, and the business in grain and produce had greatly fallen off. They were still bringing in about 200 car loads of grain a day.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

C. M. Gray, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, stated that all their larger shipments had been checked, because the shippers could not draw on New York; yet they continue to run the same number of trains as before the panic, although the trains are much smaller. They have not yet discharged any of their men, and will discharge none unless the panic should continue for a considerable length of time. He has no doubt that the present panic is the result of our rotten state of financial affairs, and under it such panics may occur again at any moment. Under the present system banks may suspend and resume again at will, thus throwing all business and commercial interests into confusion. With a specie basis such acts would be considered acts of bankruptcy. Now was the time to resume specie payment; there would not be another such a chance in fifteen years.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

Mr. Louis Viele, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, on being asked by a reporter, "How is your freight business?" answered, "It is going to h—l as fast as it can." Mr. Viele stated that he telegraphed to all the agents yesterday to stop all shipments of grain and produce (stock shipment had already been stopped several days ago). They had taken off their freight trains, and discharged thus far about 500 men. He was in hopes that this panic would be over in a few days. If not the railroads and the banks would "go up" together.

Mr. Hugh Riddle, the General Superintendent of the Chicago & Rock Island, was also waited upon. He stated that it was useless for them to carry on business under the peculiar circumstances under which the country was laboring, and they had, therefore, stopped their freight business. He was in hopes, nevertheless, that, with the resumption of banks, their business would become as prosperous again as ever. In regard to finances, Mr. Riddle did not like to express an opinion; he was more of a railroad man, he said, than a financier.

THE BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

J. M. Walker, Esq., President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, stated that they were still running their usual number of freight-trains, though the trains were much smaller than usual. They were still moving everything except cattle. If parties had no money to pay for their freight, they were receiving grain in payment at market rates. Had not yet discharged any of their men, and didn't intend to, unless the panic continued some time longer. If their present means of transportation should fail them, they would provide some other measures for the shipment of grain and produce. They would continue their freight business come what may, and at all hazards. He thought business would become better in a very few days.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Mr. Mitchell, the Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, stated that he had given orders to reduce their force in accordance with the falling off of business. He could not say how many men had been discharged thus far, but there was a considerable number of their men out of employment. They were still carrying everything but stock. He hoped this thing was nearly over. There was nothing wanting but confidence.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, stated that during the last two days their freight men had received no orders for shipments of city grain, but grain continued to arrive from the country, and is sent forward in perhaps one-half the quantity heretofore. They found themselves considerably embarrassed in doing business with their customers on account of the scarcity of money, many of them having their deposits and doing their business with the banks which have temporarily suspended. They were running at this date about one-third less through freight trains than last week, and were compelled to reduce their train and working force at the west end of the road.

IN GENERAL.

THE RECEIPTS OF CURRENCY

since our last report, as shown by the books of the express companies, amounted, up to midnight last night, to nearly $700,000. Of this, nearly $300,000 came by the American Express Company, $200,000 by the United States Express Company, and $175,000 (estimated) by the Adams Express Company. Of this sum, probably $200,000 came after bank hours, so that on Monday morning the probability is, that the amount of currency to be delivered by the express companies to the various money institutions and firms of the city will reach $1,250,000. Outside of this will be the by no means inconsiderable addition which will be brought in by speculators from different parts, acting as their own express companies for the occasion.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED MEN.

We are informed that Messrs. J. W. Doane & Co., the well-known grocery importing house, deposited, yesterday, in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, the magnificent sum of over $100,000 in currency, and Mr. S. B. Cobb deposited over $200,000 in another prominent bank. Such public-spirited and plucky citizens deserve infinite credit. If others would put out their money instead of hoarding it, the stringency would soon cease. Actions like these are noble, and do not look like a lack of confidence in Chicago business.

THE SUSPENDED.

The only suspension of Chicago banks yesterday was that of the Third National. Every other bank cleared on Friday passed safely through the Clearing-House yesterday. The list of suspended numbers six, as follows: Union National, Manufacturers' National, Second National, National Bank of Commerce, Cook County National, and Third National.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The rumor on the street yesterday that Field, Leiter & Co. had recalled from the railway depots goods once platformed for shipment to country purchasers was utterly unfounded. To a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Leiter yesterday stated that the firm was doing business as usual; had refused no shipments, discharged no employes, and saw no necessity for either measure.

ELSEWHERE.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—It is the opinion of persons conversant with financial movements that the prospect is steadily brightening. The banks and savings institutions are paying out money more freely to meet labor pay-rolls, and the Government, it is stated, offers to prepay the November interest of over $14,000,000. It has been decided by the Governing Committee to

OPEN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

on Tuesday next. This action was precipitated by a resolution of the Clearing-House authorizing an unlimited issue of loan certificates. Many were opposed to opening the Stock Exchange, but, after the action of the Governors was made known, there was a general acquiescence. The Committee will, on Monday, adopt some method in regard to the closing out of old contracts yet unsettled, and will, no doubt, give every man ample time to turn himself and make good his obligations. Outside quotations doubtless have had their influence in causing the reopening of the Exchange, for on the street a man with a hundred shares of stock, under the panic feeling, could depress the entire share-capital, and make an unfair index of what the stock could be considered worth. It is urged that leniency be shown to every member in need of it, and nearly all obligations can be met. No stocks should be sold out under the rule for many days, and in every way facilities should be extended to members. Brokers made

EXTENSIVE SETTLEMENTS OF CONTRACTS

to-day, and the successful clearing of 3,000 shares of Lake Shore by one of Vanderbilt's brokers advanced the price of that stock about 10 per cent, while other stocks have generally risen from 3 to 9 per cent. Following shows the prices current for the leading stocks, Wednesday, Sept. 17, the day before Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and those current on the street to-day:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 27.
N. Y. Central	100¼	86
Lake Shore	91	62
Northwestern	57½	37¼
Rock Island	103¾	83
Pacific Mail	43¾	29
St. Paul	45¾	27
Western Union Telegraph	89	55
Wabash	59¼	41
Union Pacific	24½	19
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	24¾

The following shows the prices current on the Chicago and Boston fire panics and those on the street to-day:

	Chicago fire-panic.	Boston fire-panic.	Present time.
New York Central & Hudson	84¼	89	86
Lake Shore	85¾	83¾	67
Northwestern	51¾	27¾	38
Rock Island	94	101	83
Pacific Mail	40¾	81	29
Milwaukee & St. Paul	50¾	51	27
Western Union Telegraph	52¾	69¼	55
Wabash	52	64	41
Union Pacific	20¾	30¾	19
Ohio & Mississippi	34¼	40	26

The prices given for to-day are the lowest made, and they are unreasonably low.

THERE WAS A LARGE ADVANCE

on these prices when it was announced that the Stock Exchange would be opened on Tuesday.

EXPORTS.

Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by shippers in negotiating bills of exchange, the exports by different steamers to-day do not seem to be much less than the amount carried before the present financial crisis. The quantity of cotton shipped, however, is not as large as usual, and a large amount was received direct from Southern ports, and immediately transferred to Liverpool vessels. The managers of a few lines, in order to complete cargoes, have taken grain at a slight reduction per bushel, but the general rate for wheat is still 13@14d. A few shippers who had engaged freight room for to-day's steamers find it impossible to pay the rates demanded, and the managers of the principal lines, it is said, in view of the panic which has taken place since the contracts were made, have accommodated them to a considerable extent.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

A visit to the principal steamship offices was made to-day, and the managers were questioned regarding the effects of the money stringency on freights. The following is a synopsis of the information obtained. The Georgia, which sails for Glasgow next Wednesday, will have a full cargo of general merchandise, including six loads of wheat. The ruling rate charged is 13½@14d. The officers of this line say that no perceptible effect has been caused by the panic. The officers of the Hamburg steamers say the monetary difficulties have not interfered with their business. Their docks are filled with freight, and the Cambria, which leaves Oct. 2, has her cargo nearly completed. Most of the contracts were made before the panic began, and the prospect for future business is encouraging. The steamer Egypt sailed for Liverpool to-day with a full cargo, including 900 bales of cotton from Southern ports. One load of grain to fill up was taken at 10½d. A first-rate cargo is already secured for the Denmark, which leaves Oct. 1, and they do not think the amount of freight to be taken by future steamers will be materially diminished. The cargo of the steamer Pembroke, for Wales, which sails Oct. 5, is about fully engaged, and will consist principally of wheat at 15d. Most of the engagements were made some time ago. One of the officers said some shippers might perfect their engagements in consequence of the exchange trouble, but he thought the prospect for good cargoes was quite encouraging. The Republic, which sailed to-day, carried a better cargo than the steamer of last week. Three hundred bales of cotton were taken, and the rest of the cargo consisted principally of provisions and wheat, the latter at 14d per bushel. The manager of the freight department said he thought Western shippers, rather than submit to loss through commission men, will send their grain directly to Europe, and await remittances. The Anglia sailed for Glasgow with a full cargo. One of the gentlemen connected with the freight department said he thought that whatever difficulty had existed among shippers was nearly over, as bankers were buying bills of exchange. Of course, he said, they were paying but low rates, yet shippers could afford to export with slight profit. The steamers of the North German Line, carry but little grain. A large amount of tobacco and hardware leaves by every steamer. Engagements have been made for October, and the Company has refused a large quantity of tobacco. The Weser sailed with a full cargo, and will be followed by the Hansa and Main, each with a first-rate cargo. A few contracts for wheat to fill up were taken by the Inman Line at 10½d per bushel. The steamer City of Montreal, however, sailed to-day with a cargo, the greater part of which was received at rates of last week. No decrease in shipments of grain is noticed. The engagements of most shippers extend to October. The City of Chester, to sail next Saturday, is nearly full, and the Company has freight enough ahead to load several vessels. The Cunard Company has made no reduction in freight rates, and the Abyssinia sailed to-day with a full cargo. The steamer Wyoming left to-day with a full cargo. No reduction was made in freight rates.

Some prominent financiers met last evening in the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, and after consultation relative to the present condition of financial and commercial affairs, adopted the following:

Resolved, That all our efforts should now be directed to the support of trade and commerce, and to promoting their greatest possible efficiency in carrying on the vast exchanges of commodities incident to our bountiful harvest.

Resolved, That we recommend to banks the maintenance of their union so happily begun, and earnestly request that it be supplemented by a joint resolution to discount freely commercial paper of undoubted character, which on like occasions in 1860 and 1861 soon effectually and promptly triumphed over the insane panic of those years.

Resolved, That we have undoubting confidence that the policy of liberal discounting will immediately restore tranquillity to the public mind as it did in the years above named, and thus bring to the coffers of the associated banks the $13,000,000 of greenbacks paid out by the Government within the last few days in exchange for Government bonds which are now hoarded by savings banks and individuals.

NEW YORK.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The ten days' closing this afternoon have been the most eventful in financial circles for fifteen years. The excitement has raged without limit, and at times there seemed no end to calamities possible. On Thursday the fires died out for want of fuel, so far as Wall street was concerned. They then began their work in mercantile circles, but there is now reasonable hope that they may be checked, and that, what has often been said, the worst has been seen. The day closed with a decidedly better feeling in all directions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed with improved tone, the last quotable rates having been 104@104½ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, 105 for bankers' demand, 105½@105¾ for cable transfers, and 102@103 for sixty-day commercial, and 104 for three days' sight.

MONEY.

There was no regular rates for money, loans having ranged from ¼ per day to 7 per cent per annum. As a remarkable instance of the restoration of confidence now going on, it is mentioned that money, which has been extremely scarce at ½@2c per cent per diem, was accessible at 7 per cent on approved collaterals. In this connection, it may be stated that the resumption arrangement of Henry Clews & Co., has received general indorsement, and most of their old customers have acquiesced in transferring their accounts to the new special accounts on their books. Numerous new accounts have also been opened. Messrs. Howes & Macy make an almost similar report, all of which goes to show that the lately suspended firms retain the confidence of their customers and the sympathy of business men generally.

GOLD

was unusually active, and at times the room presented an animated appearance. The price opened at 114¼, advanced to 115½, declined to 113⅞, rallied to 113⅞, and in late dealings sales were made at 113¼. At the opening of the room loans on gold were made at ⅛ per cent, but the rate soon fell to flat, followed by an advance to ⅛ per cent, and finally a reaction to flat. The bank statement will not be ready before Monday. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $9,000 on account of interest, and in redemption of 5.20 bonds. Customs receipts to-day, $277,000; for the week, $1,908,887. Total imports for the week, $10,902,468, of which $7,464,702 were merchandise, and $3,437,766 dry goods. Amount of dry goods marketed, $3,803,835. Total exports of specie since Jan. 1, $40,851,151 against $57,973,861 last year.

STOCKS.

Street dealings were small and devoid of any new feature early in the day except that prices were lower, in consequence of a pressure to sell stocks for cash, but in the afternoon an improved feeling prevailed, the change being sudden and very marked. Prices advanced rapidly on small offerings. A large business would have been done if there had been money to buy stocks, but street dealers did not appear to have money. The greatest advance was in Lake Shore, which rose from 62 to 76; New York Central sold up to 92; Western Union, 62; Rock Island, 88; Harlem, 110; Pacific Mail, 32; and Union Pacific, 21. At the close the market was very irregular, from the fact that so few stocks were offered. The following are the latest prices current among the crowd of miscellaneous operators on the street:

New York Central and Hudson, 90 bid, 93 asked; Erie, 50, 55; Lake Shore, 73, 76; Northwestern, 40, 45; Rock Island, 87, 90; Pacific Mail, 31, 32; St. Paul, 29, 30; Ohios, 30, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 61, 65; Wabash, 42, 45; Union Pacific, 20, 22; C., C. & I. C., 21, 22; Harlem, 106, 110.

It was rumored late in the day that one individual had borrowed from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 on New York Central and Lake Shore and bonds, and also that other large loans had been made on various stocks.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury thinks the financial situation, as indicated by private as well as press telegrams, is improved to-day, and that confidence is gradually taking the place of doubt and apprehension in the minds of the community at large. It is generally conceded by nearly everybody that the Government is powerless to do anything further to afford relief, and that from the experience of the past week it makes but little difference whether or not the Government were to exhaust, in what is deemed a legitimate way, the greater part or even the whole of the $44,000,000 legal reserve. Therefore the financial programme of the Treasury for next month will be looked for on Monday with really less interest by bankers or stock speculators than at any time for more than a year. The general sentiment in regard to the showing made by Jay Cooke & Co., in the statement that has been published, is that, in brokers parlance, "It is as thin as water," and not a great deal better is thought of the report of the condition of the suspended First National, of this city, made by the Receiver to-day.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver of the First National Bank, has made a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, and says: While a precise comparison cannot yet be made, a careful examination causes me to believe that the following statement of resources and liabilities of the bank, qualified by remarks which succeed, is as accurate a one as can now be made:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts, actual value estimated at (see remarks following this summary)	$546,425.00
Overdrafts	34,705.90
United States bonds to secure circulation	500,000.00
Premium on same	75,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	100,000.00
Premium on same	15,000.00
United States bonds on hand	5,750 00
Premium on same	690.00
District bonds, estimated at	2,337.00
Due from banks and bankers	133,375.00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, estimated at	117,000.00
Currency	90,848.00
Coin and coupons	4,763.00
Mutilated National Bank notes	5,354.00
Due from banks on account of burnt notes	142,905.00
Notes of this bank	6,140.00
Real estate loans and litigation	65,991.00
Bonds in litigation	30,000.00
Bonds held by Jay Cooke & Co	14,650.00
Premium on same	1,758.00
Due from Jay Cooke & Co.:	
Coin	66,786.85
Currency	689,666.60
Total due from Jay Cooke & Co	756,453.45
Total	$2,697,341.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Circulation	450,000.00
Individual deposits	339,981.00
United States deposit, secured partially by bonds, as stated above under caption of resources	287,782.00
Due to banks and bankers	1,034,469.00
Total	$2,612,233.00

The loans and advances included in the foregoing statement to various persons upon securities, certificates of settlement, and other vouchers under the District of Columbia Government, including the Board of Public Works, amount to $36,097, and the securities, certificates, and vouchers upon which they are made represent in the aggregate a fair value of $44,030. The indebtedness of the bank to the District Government is $7,698. Among the loans and discounts are three notes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, aggregating $100,000, and maturing Oct. 18, 1873. It has been stated to me that this indebtedness will be paid at maturity. I have notified the Treasurer of the Company that payment at maturity is required, but if this indebtedness be wholly omitted from the value of the losses or discounts, or if the value of said indebtedness be separately estimated, then $100,000, which is the amount of surplus entered on the books of the bank as having been invested in the business of the bank, would, it is estimated, cover the losses that may be sustained in realizing the rest of the loans and discounts. It appears from the foregoing statement that, were the indebtedness of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. to the bank to be paid in full, the creditors of the bank could be paid in full, and its capital stock would be unimpaired. The proportion in which the debts of the bank can actually be paid must largely depend upon the extent to which the indebtedness to it of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. shall be discharged. This it is not in my power to estimate. Detailed exhibits of the aggregated items presented in the foregoing statement have been prepared, and as soon as copies can be made they will be forwarded to you, and, meanwhile, I will in person submit to you the information therein contained. I have called upon the various banks indebted to the First National Bank to remit the sums due from them, and also upon the depositors whose accounts have been overdrawn to make good the deficiency. As soon as the currency and coin in bank could be counted, I deposited it to the aggregate amount of $95,612 in the Treasury of the United States, subject to your orders, in trust for the creditors of the bank. The proceeds since received by me, resulting from remittances by other banks for their indebtedness, from payment of loans, and from collections of other indebtedness to the bank have also been in the same way deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the bank's creditors. The mutilated currency belonging to the bank might, also, in my judgment, be forwarded to the Treasury. This action has been delayed by a revision of the accounts relating to mutilated currency, and by claims presented by some of the banks from which the currency has been received for the return to them of the amount forwarded. This question will be a subject of consultation with you, but whether the amounts claimed shall be returned, or whether all the currency be forwarded to the Treasury, the First National will, in either event, be entitled to credit, as an offset to its indebtedness. As reported above, blank forms have been prepared for the presentation of claims against the bank.

Secretary Richardson says the statement of Jay Cooke & Co. is much better than was expected, and that advices received at the Treasury show a decidedly improved condition of affairs throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury is no longer troubled with telegrams of inquiry from financial sources. No excitement whatever exists in that Department, and the Executive Department is equally free from it, since the official announcement that the President and Secretary could do nothing more to relieve the pecuniary embarrassment. No suggestions have been received from any quarter. The Treasury is discharging its business with no interruption in any branch, and all the officials are as calm as if there had been no financial storm.

An arrangement has been made by which the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. will honor all the Government drafts on the London house of Clews, Habicht & Co. Beyond this there has been no change in the agency.

TREASURY PROGRAMME.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not for the present issue a programme for the sale of gold and purchase of bonds next month.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the officers of the Boston banks this morning, the resolution was taken to follow the course of the New York banks and suspend currency payments. There was but little discussion. It was evident that when so many were suspending, to hold out longer would only subject them to an embarrassing and dangerous drain. The step was solely a measure of self-protection forced upon them by the action elsewhere. Checks for small amounts for the current uses of business will be paid as usual.

THE SITUATION HERE

differs from that in New York in one particular. There they have pooled their resources; here they have not. The resolution adopted at the meeting was as follows:

WHEREAS, The banks in all the large cities in the United States have deemed it prudent and expedient to suspend currency payments for large amounts; therefore,

Resolved, That the Boston banks, as a precautionary measure for themselves and the mercantile community, and to prevent the consequent drain of the currency from them, do from this date and until further action adopt the same measure.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair, who shall have the power to issue loan-certificates to the amount of $10,000,000, upon substantially the same basis as issued by the banks of New York City.

Until yesterday it was confidently hoped that we should ride over the panic without resort to such measures, but the increasing drain of currency to New York necessitated action, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously. The interference with business brings the difficulties of the situation more immediately home to large classes than like proceedings elsewhere, but, on the whole, there is as firm faith that we can hold on and withstand a general crash as ever.

The first suspension reported since the panic began is that of the New England Iron Company at Hyde Park, a Boston suburb. It is said that the suspension was caused through disagreement of the Directors, which resulted in an attachment, and some notes were protested, though it is understood that the Company has been carrying heavy mortgages, and has lost through the stringency of the money market and the low price of iron. Several large contracts are on hand, some of which are well under way. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The selling agent in this city thinks that work will be resumed soon.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—To-day there was a tighter money market than has been experienced since the present trouble commenced, and some of the mill and foundry proprietors experience great difficulty in procuring money enough to pay their hands. The banks are hard pressed for money, and some few acknowledge that it is only by the help of others they are enabled to weather the storm. From careful inquiries I learn that if the stringency continues, a large number of workshops, mills, etc., will stop next week. It is almost impossible to obtain the money to pay the workmen.

I called upon the President of the Central National Bank, and from him learned that all large checks now in general business were merely certified to, this process making them, for all mercantile purposes, the equivalent of currency. He also stated that all banks

ARE DISCOUNTING FREELY,

and that there was generally an easier feeling in banking circles. The Clearing-House, which on Thursday resolved upon the issue of loan-certificates to help the banks along, did not commence the issue until yesterday morning, and since that time about $500,000 have been set afloat, issuing in amounts from $5,000 to $15,000. They are only used in settlements between the banks, and materially reduce the demands for currency.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Two orders were yesterday issued out of the United States District Court in Bankruptcy against Jay Cooke & Co., returnable next Wednesday morning, requiring them to show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts. The first was upon the petition of the Logan Square Building and Loan Association, setting forth that, on the 25th inst., they had a balance of $1,200 with defendants, and on that day a check for $500, drawn to the order of and indorsed by the Treasurer, Edward Wilson, was presented, dishonored and protested, and on the 20th inst. defendants assigned all their property to J. B. Moorehead, with intention to defeat the operation of the Bankrupt law. The second order was upon the petition of the Hon. Samuel Josephs, which has been withdrawn to-day.

This morning there was

AN UNUSUAL SCENE

at the Board of Brokers, brought about by yesterday's events, in which some of our leading banks were concerned, the tendency of which was to still further increase alarm and suspense in financial circles. The banks hold millions of securities, the best of collaterals for moneys advanced to brokers. A large amount of these have been forced upon the market, necessarily at a disastrous loss, at a time when currency is short and people cautious in investing. The result has been, while the banks engaging in this business have realized on them to the amounts loaned, to needlessly depress their value, and to involve in complete or partial ruin a number of men. That there was no actual necessity for this extreme step by the banks is believed by all bankers, and this belief found expression at the Board this morning. Stocks dropped to an alarmingly low figure, and it impressed every member of the Board that it ought, as a representative body of financiers to make public its opinion that there was no actual need of the action. The banks had taken in slaughtering securities merely to raise currency where mercantile business appeared to be scarcely affected by the dearth of cash, and when the industry of the country seemed scarcely disturbed. In the following resolutions this opinion of the members found expression. They were presented by George S. Fox, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The embarrassed state of the finances of the country growing out of the scarcity of currency, the too rapid development of the railroad interests, and a system of over-trading, have given rise to a panic in which the idea of intrinsic values is entirely forgotten; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in his efforts to stay the tide of ruin by affording temporary relief, and in his wise discrimination in the use of the resources at his command.

Resolved, That we urge upon him the necessity of bringing before Congress a plan for a general Banking law, through which the benefits of our present system may be more generally extended, and made to serve more fully the growing needs of the country.

Resolved, That as the great sources of wealth, our crops and general productions are more promising than ever, and that, therefore, the enterprises of the country have a greater chance for profit and success, that the sudden wild decline in values is the result of panic, and without any reasonable cause.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to arrest in every way the indiscriminate sacrifice of securities, and to express our hearty condemnation of those who, for personal profit, attempt to aggravate the evils, and cause a still greater decline in values.

The urgency of immediate action was stated, and a Committee of Conference was appointed under the following resolution, proposed by Mr. D. C. W. Smith and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the banks as to the situation of affairs.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: John Barker, George S. Fox, Thomas A. Biddle.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Sept. 27.—Affairs of Krause & Smith are undergoing investigation, but without anything definite being yet revealed. The estimates of their liabilities have increased considerably with later developments, and it now seems probable that they will not fall below $750,000, and may reach $1,000,000. Considerable indignation is expressed at one of the partners, who is popularly blamed with having made his careless, easy-going associate his own dupe, and by that means deceived the depositors as to the firm's real condition. On the day previous to the suspension, the heaviest individual depositor, who had $3,000 in the concern, was assured that the bank was in better condition than ever, and making more money.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The embargo on flour will necessitate the stoppage of a few flouring-mills, though most of them, it is thought, will grind on until the trouble is over. The Atlantic Flouring-Mill will stop at 12 o'clock to-night. Merchants are beginning to complain that the railroads are not sufficiently considerate of their necessities since the panic commenced.

FREIGHT LIABILITIES

in St. Louis have run up to an aggregate of nearly half a million dollars, and there is no money to pay them, although the Railroad Companies insist on having currency.

MANUFACTURERS

are becoming extremely sensitive in regard to the situation, saying they will not be able to get currency to pay their hands. The Western pays off its hands and stops on Monday. I have not heard that any other foundries or rolling mills intend following its example. They all fear a possible disarrangement of the market and lack of purchasers.

NO SMALL CURRENCY.

The following is told as illustrating the scarcity of small bills: The City Treasurer started out this afternoon to obtain smaller currency for $7,000, which he had in thousand-dollar bills. After canvassing the banks and the city diligently, he returned, having succeeded in changing only one thousand-dollar bill for hundred-dollar bills.

CITY SCRIP.

The proposal of the city to issue $300,000, and probably $800,000 in scrip meets with general favor. The Council meets to-night, and that action will probably be taken. The city scrip in former years has circulated at its par value all through Missouri and Southern Illinois. Much indignation is expressed that the $2,500,000 in greenbacks, locked up in the Sub-Treasury here, cannot be made available to swell this volume of currency.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—There is no material change here in financial affairs. The suspension of W. S. Candee, a private banker, is announced this evening, but his assets are supposed to be considerably in excess of his liabilities, and the affair creates very little excitement. The failure is due to the withdrawal of deposits since the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., for whose Northern Pacific bonds Mr. Candee was an agent. The rest of the banking houses continue to do business as heretofore, paying all demands on presentation, but no run is noted.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 26.—There was considerable excitement here to-day. The First National Bank did not open its doors. A notice on the door states the cause of the suspension to be the failure of Eastern houses, and inability to obtain currency. The liabilities are amply secured by good assets. Depositors need not feel uneasiness as to ultimate loss. The assets cover $360,000; liabilities, $277,000, exclusive of the personal property of Warren Hussey, who holds himself responsible for all the bank indebtedness.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Considerable excitement prevailed to-day, caused by the suspension at an early hour of the following banks: German Security, German Insurance, Masonic Savings, Western Bank, Central Savings, German Bank, and Louisville Banking Company. Business in general is quiet and prices nominal for all leading articles. No run at the close of banking hours upon any other banks.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 27.—The Commercial Bank suspended yesterday. In consequence thereof there was a run to-day on all the other banks of the city.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 27.—The banks of the Saginaw Valley, at a meeting held here yesterday, at which fourteen banks were represented, having resolved to pay out no more currency than the necessity of trade demanded, a meeting of citizens representing a large portion of the business men of this city and millions of dollars was held this evening to indorse the action of the banks. The meeting was unanimous, and resolutions expressing confidence in the banks, and a pledge to stand by them, was adopted without a dissenting voice.

At a meeting of the lumbermen and salt manufacturers, held at Bay City, to-day, it was resolved to reduce the price of labor 12½ per cent for men employed in the woods this winter. Unless other action is taken, the same will apply to mill-hands and salt-boilers next season.

The Directors of the Tittabawassee Boom Company, who operate the most extensive booms in the country, took the same action at a meeting in regard to the price of labor.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 27.—Five banks in this city, namely: the First National, City National, Dutch Bank, Fuller's Bank, and Grand Rapids Savings, all joined in a published notice this morning that until further notice they would not pay checks or certificates for large amounts, but at 2 o'clock the City National published a notice rescinding its part in that arrangement, announcing its readiness to pay in full all checks drawn against deposits hereafter.

OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 27.—The financial crash causes great apprehension among mill men. Thus far our banks have honored all demands, and hope to weather the storm. Many of the mills were unable to pay more than half their liabilities, and if the present stringency continues many of them will shut down. This will throw out of employment 600 or 800 men, and great suffering must ensue.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the officers of the three banks of this city, yesterday, they agreed to adopt the following plan for the benefit of themselves and their depositors, viz.: That they pay out no currency on checks or drafts of over $100. This agreement was signed by the Presidents or Cashiers of all the banks. Our banks are sound.

BELOIT, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 29.—Owing to the impossibility of obtaining currency the Beloit National Bank decided to suspend business to-day. Its securities are ample. Suspension only temporary.

CANTON, ILL.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—The First National Bank, People's Bank, and Home Bank, of this city, have temporarily suspended until the financial crisis is over.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The steamer leaving Liverpool to-day for New York took £500,000 in bullion.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day is £8,000, all for shipment to America. All the available gold in the street is also being bought up for shipment to America.

EIGHT MINUTES SLOW.

Three More Lives Lost Through Defect in a Conductor's Watch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—By a collision on the Midland Railroad, yesterday, the engines were nearly torn to pieces, and the cars were badly wrecked, and a few of the passengers were injured. The accident was occasioned by the carelessness of a freight conductor, who was running eight minutes into the time of a passenger-train. His watch was eight minutes slow, and it must have been known to men at the west end that he was behind time, as they entreated him to await the passage of the local passenger-train, but he would not listen to them. The watches of the conductors are held by an official of the road, having been stopped at the time which they marked when the accident occurred.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Three of the four persons who were seriously injured in a collision on the Midland Railroad, yesterday, are dead, and the fourth is not expected to recover. All were railroad employes.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Valuable Gold, Silver, and Other Mineral Deposits in the Country Recently Purchased from the Utes—The Most Magnificent Mountain Scenery in the World.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here to-day. He brings with him a copy of the Brunot Right treaty, signed by the Indians. In company with six Indian Chiefs, Mr. Cree spent a week in exploring the Brunot purchases. They visited the San Juan mining region, and report it immensely rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal. Five hundred valuable leads have been located, and one mine, the only one fully tested, is yielding, with poor machinery, $1,000 in gold per day. This mine, the Little Giant, sold without legal title to a Chicago company for $500,000, and since the treaty is valued at $1,000,000. It is expected with the improved machinery now en-route that it will yield $25,000 gold per week. A mine with better indications, on the same lead, is being negotiated for at $450,000. The ore from this lead yields from $2,000 to $5,000 per ton. Another gold lead, undeveloped, yields $8,000 per ton. The country is equally rich in silver ore, the lead being very rich in vein, six feet thick. There are numerous veins of copper cropping out on the surface, none of which are taken up. Iron and coal lie in close proximity, the latter of superior quality, for smelting purposes.

Fifty town lots were located on the news of the treaty being signed. The country is immensely rich, and, with capital to develop, is good for a $100,000,000 of precious metals.

Mr. Cree and party spent seven days in the saddle crossing the three main ranges of the Uncompaigne and San Juan Mountains, crossing at altitudes of 12,500 to 13,000 feet, in open air, riding through rain and snow, over steep trails and through fallen timber, swamps, and rocks. They report the country the grandest in the world for mountain scenery. At one point they saw a hundred peaks 14,000 to 16,000 feet high.

The mining region is surrounded by as grand a chain of mountains as there are in the country. The country acquired contains four millions of the most valuable mineral land.

The proceedings were in the shape of an article of agreement, and do not come under the head of a treaty, which is forbidden by law.

POLITICAL.

Three Republican Tickets in the Field in Grundy County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 27.—Some three weeks ago a Republican Convention was held, nominating county officers. A week after a Farmers' Convention was held, and all the offices were again filled by Republican nominees. The Democrats were dissatisfied, and at a meeting of the leading members of the Democratic party held a week ago, it was resolved to call a mass convention to nominate a ticket. To-day the Convention was held. About sixty delegates were present, about one-half of the towns being represented. A committee was appointed to select a list of candidates. This committee returned a full list of Republicans, and the following were chosen as candidates: L. B. Latt, for County Judge; W. Claypool, County Clerk; A. Harford, Treasurer; R. G. Stoeson, School Superintendent. This action of the Republicans in monopolizing all the officers exasperates the other party, and, as there are now three Republican tickets in the field, it is probable that a clean Democratic ticket will now be elected.

Morgan County Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Grangers set the political pot boiling here to-day. The County Convention nominated the following ticket: County Judge, E. P. Kirby; Circuit Clerk, A. C. Woods; Assessor and Treasurer, Charles Packard; Superintendent of Schools, Henry Huggins; County Commissioners, [illegible] Detrick, William Davis, and A. A. Crum.

They attempted to secure farmers' votes with the following, among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we condemn as dishonest and inconsistent with the principles of the Republican party what is known as the back-pay law, and demand from our representatives in Congress its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That railway companies are common carriers, and as such subject to legislative control, and they should be required by law to serve the public for a reasonable compensation, and without favor or discrimination.

Resolved, That we demand that the utmost economy and prudence be exercised in the collection and disbursement of public funds, and that no more public lands be donated in aid of railroads, but that they be reserved for sale to actual settlers.

Another resolution contained some high-sounding phrases about the past records of the Republican party, and one squinted towards free trade.

There were 288 delegates in the Convention, but not twenty paid any attention to the reading of the resolutions, for all were hustling to get home.

Senatorial Nomination in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 27.—Hiram Bailey, of Chickasaw County, was nominated for the office of Senator by the Republicans of the Forty-fourth District, on the 253d ballot. The Hon. H. D. Noble, of Howard County, and Andy Felt, of the Nashua Post, were in the field, which made the contest a lively one. Fell proposes to bolt Bailey's nomination.

THE CROPS.

September Report of the Department of Agriculture—Facts Concerning Insect Pests Solicited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the yield of maize will be somewhat lower than that of last year. The average appears to be 8 per cent less than in 1872, making a reduction of more than a million acres, mostly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, nearly two-thirds of a million being in Illinois. The number of counties reporting an average condition in September is 222; above an average, 221; below, 581. Total number reporting, 1,024. The general average of the condition, as based upon county averages and the proportion of the crop produced by each county, is 81. The States averaging 100 or more are New Hampshire, New Jersey, Georgia, Alabama, Western Virginia, Minnesota, and Oregon. The averages of the great corn-producing States are as follows: Kentucky, 94; Ohio, 81; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 68; Iowa, 81; and Missouri, 67. Minnesota in the West and New Jersey in the East report relatively and absolutely high averages of condition. Maryland, Virginia, and Florida present relatively higher figures, and all other Southern States lower than 1872, although those upon the Atlantic coast promise an average. The yield of the Southern States was unusually large last year, but will be considerably under the average the present season. It suffered too much moisture in the bottom lands. It is also a noticeable fact that in States where the rains have been most injurious, the reports of local droughts are somewhat numerous. Complaints of low vitality from bad seed are common in Ohio and Michigan. The summer droughts were injurious in portions of the same States, and in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas the crop is generally reported two weeks later than usual. Chinch-bug injuries are reported in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. Grasshoppers proved destructive in sections of Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas.

The Department of Agriculture is issuing a circular for collecting the results of the season's experience in a systematic warfare upon insects. Attempts at protection against these pests have been more general and persistent than ever before. In many instances, great success is claimed in the use of arsenical compounds. The circular says the annual losses of cotton from the ravages of cotton-insects amount possibly to half a million bales in years of insect prevalence. Any facts bearing upon this subject will be gladly received from planters who do not receive the circular of inquiry, as well as from correspondents and others who do.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 27.—The weather here is favorable to seeding, and the breadth of wheat sown is in excess of last year.

PESTILENCE.

The Yellow Fever on the Increase in Memphis—The Mortality List in Shreveport Yesterday—Fearful Suffering Caused by Want of the Necessaries of Life in the Latter City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Total deaths to-day, 28, of which twenty died from the scourge, the greatest mortality being in the upper part of the city, where it first appeared, and where, owing to the damp and rainy weather for the past [illegible] hours, numbers of new cases are reported. In some instances whole families are down with it, and in three houses I know from personal observation that there are seven dead bodies lying awaiting interment. As yet that part of the city has not been thoroughly disinfected, and only to-day did the authorities conclude to send the street-cleaning force there with cart loads of lime, but as yet they have not seen their orders executed. The destitution and want in that locality cannot be told. A majority of the [illegible] are out of food entirely, or nearly so, and starvation, as well as the yellow fever, stares them in the face. The Howard Relief Association are using every means in their power to relieve their wants, but have no funds are getting low, assistance enough in the way of nurses, and so were appealed to, and The Citizens' Committee [illegible] upon the absentees, those a call made by the city and went to Chicago of the 20,000 that [illegible], Cincinnati, and other [illegible], St. Louis, [illegible]. The disease has still places, for doubt upon the respectable portion. Further encroached members of several prominent families down with it. Mr. Frank [illegible] and [illegible] Eugene Magevney died with it to-day, both well-known citizens.

[illegible] Sept. 29.—An appeal was made to St. Louis, to-day, for food for the suffering people of Shreveport, La., and five car-loads of provisions were at once contributed, and a committee of merchants appointed to canvass the city for more. Two car-loads were forwarded to-night. More will be sent to-morrow.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 27.—Interments to-day: [illegible] Brand, 26; Lewis Wolz, 42; Fred. C. [illegible], 33; J. E. Elstner, 56; J. S. Taylor, 37; [illegible] 27; Dan Wall, colored; M. C. Heller; [illegible] 58; King Colle, colored; Susan Ross, colored; W. McCall, 26; S. G. Leverett, 42; F. M. [illegible], 37; Mollie Werk, 32; Chas. Wolf, 28; Hester Rogers, 21; Wm. Castle, 33; A. L. [illegible], 35; C. Iler, infant; the Rev. Father [illegible]; Maj. J. S. Ashton. Total, 22. White, 19; colored, 3.

[Hir]ING FOR INFORMATION.

[Sat]urday's Session of Senator Windom's Transportation Committee.

[Fact]s and Figures Derived from the Canal Commissioners.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Questioned.

[Sev]eral Railroad Officials Brought Before the Inquisition.

[Wha]t They Do Not Confess Very Much.

[N]o Extortion, No Discrimination, No Watered Stock.

The Senate Committee on Transportation met [Sat]urday morning at the Pacific Hotel, and [hea]rd the statement of the Illinois Canal Com[mis]sioners, of whom Mr. Joseph Utley, Chair[man], Mr. H. G. Anderson, and Mr. W. N. Brain[ard], Secretary, were present. In answer to the [ques]tions of the Committee, Mr. Utley stated [the] authority of the Board, its duties, and the [law] under which it acted, giving an account of [the] origin of the Illinois & Michigan Canal [impro]vements, and a history of the work done. [In] 1831, lands were donated by the Government [to a] private company to

IMPROVE THE ILLINOIS RIVER,

[an]d to connect it with Lake Michigan. The [gran]t was 5 miles in width, on each side of [the] canal, for every alternate section, and the [len]gth of the canal was to be about 100 miles. [It] was finally stopped at the "bench," as it [is] called, just before reaching the South [Bran]ch of the Chicago River. In 1837, the pro[ject] failed in the general crash, and, to save [tho]se who had already invested in its bonds, [man]y of whom were English people, an arrange[ment] was made by which the English bond[holde]rs advanced $1,600,000, and the manage[ment] was put in the hands of three Directors, [appo]inted by the bondholders and by the State, [who] were

TO CONTROL THE CANAL

[for th]ese bondholders, guaranteeing them cer[tain] things and giving them all the surplus rev[enue] after paying their working expenses. The [origin]al canal was separated from the Chicago [River] by a "bench," and the canal was partly [fi]lled with water by pumping works at Bridge[port]. The City of Chicago agreed to cut a chan[nel th]rough this bench eight feet deep, at a cost [of $3],000,000, and, after fulfilling the conditions [to th]e bondholders, the whole revenues were to [go to] Chicago to recompense her for the outlay. [The] change took place May, 1871, and the tolls [and o]ther revenues

DID NOT PAY THE INTEREST EVEN

[on] the $3,000,000. After the fire the State as[sume]d this indebtedness of $3,000,000 to relieve [Chic]ago, and took complete charge of all canals [and c]anal improvements in the State. In point [of fact] there was but one other, a short canal [less] than 30 miles in length, with one lock, on [the] Little Wabash, which is simply for the local [inte]rior trade. The Illinois & Michigan Canal [run]s from the South Branch to the Des[plaines] River at Lockport, and thence to the [Illinois] River at LaSalle. It is 97 miles long, 60 [feet] wide at top and 42 feet wide at bottom, and [has a] depth of 6 feet of water. The locks are [110] feet long, 18 feet wide, and will take boats of [150] tons burden. The lower mitre sill at [LaSa]lle is 145 feet below Lake Michigan, [so th]ere is no lack of water whatever. The in[tenti]on was to connect the navigable waters of [the] Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, but [it] cannot be satisfactorily accomplished until [the] Illinois River is improved.

THE ESTIMATED COST

[of th]is improvement, including locks and dams, [is $1],250,000, and $430,000 additional for dredg[ing]. The distance from LaSalle to Grafton, on [the] Mississippi River, is 230 miles, and the fall is [28] feet. There would be required five [dams] and locks. The Legislature has [lately] passed a law giving free [passage] to United States troops and stores [throu]gh the canal. It is proposed to enlarge [the] canal, in connection also with the Erie [Canal], to a depth of 10 feet, for the passage of [gun]boats, but, while desirable enough from a [milita]ry point of view, it is not necessary for [comm]erce, and would entail enormous expense, [and] an increased cost of keeping in repair. [The] locks were made 103 feet long to accommo[date] gunboats if necessary.

THE PEOPLE DO NOT CARE

[for an]y enlargement of this canal, but *do* wish [the im]provement of the Illinois River and the [constr]uction of the Hennepin & Rock Island [Canal]. The latter would be 64 miles long in the [main] canal, with a feeder 38 miles long, and [Gen.] McComb, of the United States Engineers, [estim]ates the cost at $3,800,000. It would be 60 [feet] wide and 6 feet deep. By this improve[ment] all of the trade of Iowa, Minnesota, and [north]ern Illinois could be brought into direct [water] communication with Chicago. Already [a lo]ck at Henry is completed at a cost of [$400,0]00, and another is progressing at [Copper]as Creek, to cost $430,000. The Henry [lock] is 450 feet long, 60 feet wide and seven [feet] deep. It can pass twelve boats at once in [ten] minutes.

THE RAILROADS

[have] been compelled to lower their rates when [the c]anal came into competition with them. For [insta]nce, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific [Railr]oad Company has been in the habit of [charg]ing from 5 to 6 cents per 100 miles on [grain], while other roads not competing have [charg]ed 10 and 11 cents. The amount of [[illegible]] obtained depends somewhat upon [the st]ate of water in the Illinois River. They [have], however, been gradually increasing from [$[illegible]]00 in 18[illegible] to $165,000 in 1872. Also the [[illegible]] have been decreasing. Taking corn as a [[illegible]], the rate was 8 mills per ton per mile until [[illegible]], then 7 mills, and now, under the manage[ment] of the State, it is 6 mills. The net sur[plus], after paying all expenses, has also in[creas]ed. The last year under the control of the [bondh]olders (1869), was $40,000, while last [yea]r, under the management of the Commis[sion], it was about $[illegible],000.

THE COST OF REPAIRS

[is n]ow a little less, and working expenses [are] about the same as they were under the former [man]agers. If it would pay to build steamers to [run] through the canal, on to Buffalo and Mon[treal], the canal would pay a handsome profit; [but] it is now too short, and till the connec[tion] is made certain and permanent with the [Mi]ssissippi River, these steamers will not be built [to a]dvantage. Until then, very little can be [dra]wn up the Illinois River except at short [p]eriods during high water, and at short [[illegible]] for steamers to be idle nine-tenths of the [year].

COL. COOK,

[Ch]airman of the Board of Railroad and Ware[h]ouse Commissioners, and the other Commis[sion]ers, were next heard, and gave an accoun[t of the] origin of the Board, its authority, and duties. [It] was now acting under the law approved [in 18]73, which provides that the Board shall [make a] schedule of rates for both passengers [and] freights on all roads within the State. The schedule did not fix the maximum [rat]es for any road arbitrarily, but [was] simply a schedule which should [be] taken as prima facie evidence of a reasonable [cha]rge, and anything in excess would be held to [be] extortionate, unless the railroad companies [cou]ld prove to the contrary. It threw the bur[den] of proof upon the railroad companies in[stea]d of upon the shipper. The Board had been [con]tinuously employed in making these sched[ules], with some trifling exceptions, what would [app]ly to one road would apply to all, and so [[illegible]]

MADE THE SCHEDULE GENERAL.

In making it, they had taken advantage of all information within their reach, comparing various rates, both in and out of the State, and also taking into account the earnings of the roads in the State. They had had before them men well versed in building and managing railroads, and also leading shippers.

Q.—Did you take into account the actual cost of moving freight? A.—Nothing very definite, except what is embodied in the reports of the railroads to the old Board. All the railroads have not yet made their reports for this year, but they are now coming in rapidly. These reports show that an average of 65 per cent of gross earnings are absorbed in the working and repairing expenses of the companies. July, 1872, there were 6,258 miles of road in operation, and 1,587 miles in course of construction, of which three-fifths has been completed, giving fully 7,000 miles now in operation.

THE AVERAGE PER MILE.

Q.—What was the average cost per mile? A.—$42,264.

Q.—How do the companies make up that amount as the cost? A.—By taking the total of the common and preferred stock, and the bonded and floating debt. They claim $42,000 per mile as the actual indebtedness of the roads, but the actual amount put into their construction has never been determined.

Q.—What is the average per cent of profits? A.—The average gross earnings per mile are $8,108, not including dividends, and the net amount per mile is $2,789.

Q.—Do you know of any way of getting at the actual cash cost of these roads? A.—No. We can only get an approximate idea. We have issued blanks which they are required to fill out, but they do not do so definitely, and give various reasons.

Q.—What is your opinion, knowing the topography of the country, cost of labor, material, and general expenses of construction?

A.—We think it a great over-estimate.

Q.—What do you include in your estimate?

A.—It is generally conceded in this State that railroad stock has been largely watered, that stock has been issued which did not represent capital invested.

COL. COOK FURTHER SAID:

"I am very sure it is an over-estimate. From my own knowledge of the construction of railroads, I should not think it would be over $22,000 per mile. The Illinois Central built a good deal for less than that, but there has been ballasting done since then, which would not be included in the $22,000. There has been a good deal of the Illinois Central grading, tieing, and ironing done at a cost of not over $16,000, and I presume that there has been some done for even less. I do not think that it would average over $22,000 per mile."

Q.—What is your opinion of the manner in which the railroad companies have added on this $22,000? A.—Well, I did not include ballast, rolling-stock, and other things, but I would include in the $22,000 the ordinary station buildings. The details are what we wish to get at, but that is a point which the railroad managers are not anxious to let us know.

EXTORTION AND DISCRIMINATION.

Q.—What are the chief causes of dissatisfaction among the people of Illinois? A.—Briefly, exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination. The history of this State has been that, as the State was built up, the rates have increased, thus reversing the usual order of business. Railroad men state frankly that, in making up their tariffs, they follow no system, but try simply to make money wherever they can. Where there is competition at any point, they never adhere to their published rates, but make private contracts, and get the difference out of places where there is no competition. At these competing points they have quite reasonable rates, but they acknowledge that they never make any contracts that are not remunerative.

Q.—What is your idea of the average cost of transportation of grain per ton per mile? A.—We think about 7 mills. The people universally complain of rates for short distances, and no one can deny that these charges are excessive. Also, it is found sometimes that after the first hundred miles there would be a considerable diminution, but on the third hundred miles there would be a disproportionate increase again. Now, the cost of running a train after the first hundred miles is regular, and should not be subject to fluctuations.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Q.—Do you encounter difficulty in the inter-State commerce? A.—This question was early asked, and we embodied our opinions in a circular. We did not claim the right to establish a fixed rate outside of the State, but we said that it should not be shipped from a point outside of the State to a point within the State for less than the charges from that point to the State line.

Q.—Do the charters of the railroad companies fix a maximum rate? A.—They have no restrictions.

Q.—What is the amount to which the stock has been watered? A.—We cannot say. Unless the railroad companies can tell, no one can.

Q.—Have you taken any steps to change or regulate the warehouse system? A.—Yes; they are operating to some extent under our regulations. The law regulates the charges. They, however, are trying to get the same for twenty days' storage that the law allows for thirty, and we are now trying to force them to the rate allowed by law.

MR. J. M. WALKER,

President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, stated that he had made careful study of the question, and had found that the produce of Illinois was carried from one-half to one-third cheaper in this State, locally even, than in England, France, or Germany; much cheaper than in New England and in the Southern States; and the same conditions exist in the passenger trade, except in the cases of some few trunk roads in the East, who have very large travel.

Q.—What are the points of complaint by the people? A.—Extortion is one. This is a question of fact which has never been much investigated. We carry passengers at less per individual, and freight at less per ton, per mile, without regard to distance, than those in Europe and the East.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of watering stock in Illinois railroads? A.—No, sir. I know of none such. On the whole capital invested in railroads, the net earnings have been from 2 to 2½ per cent. Only four roads in Illinois pay any dividends at all, and these four pay from 8 to 10 per cent.

DISCRIMINATION.

Q.—What is your opinion of discrimination? A.—It is a bold statement to make that there have been no grievances of this kind, but, so far as the people of Illinois are concerned, I think the complaints of discrimination and extortion are unfounded. The railroads are managed by as capable men as are in any other business, yet they have paid little or nothing to their owners. I think the cry of extortion has arisen from a lack of information. Possibly there may have been occasionally unjust discrimination, but, since the law of last spring, that has all been made right.

THE FREIGHT COMPANIES.

Q.—How do you regard the freight companies? A.—As an advantage. I do not mean those owned by private companies (I regard them as parasites), but those owned and operated by the officers of the railroads. The advantage is, that the shipper gets through rates without any charge for reshipment. The private lines merely get a profit out of the shipper, without giving any advantages different from those given by the railroad freight lines.

LOCAL AND THROUGH RATES.

Senator Davis here questioned Mr. Walker very closely upon the difference between local and through rates, but only succeeded in eliciting the fact that the rate per mile on local freight was often double that on through freight, and that the reason was that the railroads made little or nothing on through freight when there was a competing route. They only took it to save the trade, and whatever very trifling profit there might be in it.

SLEEPING-CAR COMPANIES.

Q.—Do you know anything of any companies having made contracts with sleeping-car companies that are injurious to the interests of the public? A.—Well, it is my judgment that all transportation should be done by the railroad companies themselves, and that all fast-freight lines, sleeping-cars, and express companies, over any road, should be undertaken by the railroad company itself.

THE QUESTION OF DIVIDENDS.

Q.—You said that only four roads paid any dividends, and they only about 8 per cent; now we would like to know what is your opinion of constructing roads that won't pay? A.—Well, I think that many roads have been constructed that ought not to have been constructed at all, and that many have been built to take land-grants,—not in this State, however; also that there have been many roads built by county and village bonds, which is scandalous, and never ought to have been permitted.

Q.—Upon what capital do these four roads pay [the]ir 8 per cent? A.—On their capital stock, [excl]usive of interest and working cost.

THE "WATER" QUESTION.

[Q.]—Have they been watered? A.—No, sir; on [the co]ntrary, their capital stock is less than the [c]ost of building the roads, since many of [the ro]ads bought in by the trunk-lines cost a [good dea]l more than these lines paid for them.

STOCK DIVIDENDS.

[Q.—Do y]ou know of any road paying stock-[divi]dends? A.—Yes, sir; several of them—[[illegible]] among the number. We often [[illegible]] my [[illegible]] funds for several years, and [[illegible]] remit [[illegible]] put into construction and rolling-stock. [Th]en we give shareholders

A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

How Mr. Jackson's Dreams of Marital Felicity Were Not Realized.

The Sad Fate of an Aged Bridegroom—He is Taken from His Youthful Bride and Incarcerated in the Armory.

The sweet dreams of marital felicity that fill the minds of young men and women are seldom realized. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a honeymoon to be of short duration. Almost every newly-married man and woman is saying in his or her heart, "It isn't what I thought it would be." Honeymoons are cut short in many ways. Some are ended by the frowning presence of a mother-in-law; others by the trivial discovery that the young man or the woman is, after all, an impecunious person. A honeymoon has been cut short by a supper that was miserably gotten up. A look has done it. These are some of the ordinary ways by which the dreams of the sentimental are dissipated. Then there are legal, or *extraordinary* ways. The legal method generally crops out when the marriage has been entered into in antagonism to the law of the country. This offense may be committed either by marrying more than one wife, by marrying another man's wife, or by securing a license to marry a young girl of "non-consenting age," by falsely swearing that her parents have consented to the wedlock.

The honeymoon of G. A. Jackson and Minnie, youngest daughter of James Watson, Esq., of No. 43 West Washington street, was cut short by the latter method when it was but fifteen hours old. Jackson is a large, well-kept man, not far from 40 years old, who buried a wife not many years ago. He has been for some time a boarder at Watson's house. The little girl, who says she consented to become his wife, is a plump, saucy little blonde, who was the least agitated of all the party, when her father, her husband, and herself, accompanied by a police officer, appeared in the Armory Police Station yesterday, about 11 o'clock a. m. As the party advanced to Mr. Benjamin's bar (Benjamin is the pioneer station-keeper), Jackson, the guilty groom, chattered at the teeth, and rattled at the knees, and conducted himself as if he stood on a gallows-trap, with a strong rope around his neck. He wore a white vest that peeped from between the lapels of a coat with swallow-tails, and his whole dress was in keeping with a marriage occasion, but was very much out of keeping for the fate that awaited him. The irate father swayed his arms and stamped violently with his feet while he gave the information that Jackson was an infamous scoundrel, and had swore falsely when he had declared that he (Watson) had given his consent to the marriage. He denounced his new son-in-law severely; called him a seducer and a libertine. Jackson was "booked" as a perjurer, and was locked up, with his fine clothes on, in one of the vilest cells of the vile lock-up of the Armory.

It seems that Jackson and Minnie (the latter is scarce 15) have been indulging in a very intimate relationship for some time. To this the girl's parents made strong objections. On Saturday, about 10 in the morning, she met Jackson, according to a previous arrangement, and, as she claims, they got a marriage-license, she don't know where. It is possible the County Clerk was never visited at all, from her description of the place where the license was procured. Jackson says they were married by Banyon, but Banyon says he did not marry them, and is sure he did not, because he got no fee for doing any such work on Saturday. They spent Saturday night at a *quasi* boarding-house, No. 615 State street. At that place they were arrested yesterday morning. Jackson was locked up, while his little wife tripped lightly home with her heavy-hearted father.

GROUND TO DEATH.

A Young Man Commits Suicide by Throwing Himself Under a Train of Cars.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock another person sought relief from the difficulties of life by throwing himself before an advancing railway engine. That suicides, even in their forms, are contageous, is a theory that has many believers. In this case, it is not improbable that the young man was led to court death in the manner described by the tragic death of the lamented Prof. Lyon, a few days ago.

As freight train No. 14, of the Illinois Central Railroad, drawn by locomotive No. 125, John Delany, engineer, approached the foot of Congress street, at the hour above named, a young man of very respectable appearance stepped out from behind a telegraph pole, and running, or rather leaping across the tracks, threw himself before the engine when it was within about five feet of him. The engineer applied his air brake promptly, but the heavy train behind was not brought to a stand-still until the engine and five freight cars had passed over the body of the insane man, cutting it to pieces, and rendering it unrecognizable, except, perhaps, to a very constant and intimate companion. The young man was dressed in a dark straw hat, a black and white striped coat, and gray pants. On one of his arms, the letters "E. M." were tattooed. There was nothing in his pockets, or about his person, that would fix his identity. He was apparently about 24 years of age.

The mangled remains were taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified. The inquest will be held this morning.

WORTH AN INVESTIGATION.

If an Outrage Has Been Perpetrated, Let the Guilty Parties Be Apprehended.

A very suspicious affair occurred in the West Division about midnight on Friday, that has given birth to the supposition that an outrage has been perpetrated upon the person of a young woman, to the accomplishment of which James Duggin, driver of hack No. 105, lent his aid. The hack was standing, at the hour named, at the corner of Western avenue and Fulton street. Some police officers were attracted towards it by hearing an unusual noise inside, like the suppressed cries of a woman. When they arrived at the carriage, a woman thrust her head out of the window, and asked the officers to direct the driver to No. 567 Kinzie street. She appeared much agitated, and by her side sat a man, who said nothing. The driver roughly remarked that she "didn't know what she was talking about," and that he knew she wanted to go to the corner of Kinzie and Paulina streets. He then whipped up his horses, and went in an opposite direction from the corner he had named, the horses going on a run. As the carriage disappeared, the cries of the woman were distinctly heard, and drew a good many heads out of the windows, as it passed by. The police officers gave chase, and followed the vehicle south on Western avenue to Harrison street, and then by a side street they returned to Western avenue and striking West Madison street, came east. The residents in the vicinity of Madison street and Western avenue state that the woman was crying when the carriage turned that corner, and that the horses were still running. Nothing more is known concerning this suspicious affair. On Saturday night Duggin, the driver referred to, was arrested for leaving his hack-team unhitched, and yesterday meditated in the lock-up of the Union Street Station. He should be held until the police officers, who are cognizant of the above facts, can investigate them. Duggin is a low fellow, who is notorious as the tool of seducers and villains of all sorts, and his license should be at once revoked.

HYDE PARK.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on Thursday evening the following proposals were opened for the construction of Cornell School-house:

Clark Bros. & Emerson, for painting and glazing	$575.00
Beatty & Barker, whole building complete	13,556.00
John S. McKean, all complete	14,750.00
J. Marischen, all complete	15,400.00
Iliff & Shinnink, all complete	15,400.00
E. J. Madden & Co., brick, stone and plastering	9,485.40
William Treutler, carpenter-work	6,145.00
D. Bogert, all complete	15,940.00
Dewey & Moore, all complete	16,150.00
Birkhoff & Bowman, all complete	16,495.00
Richardson & Bast, all complete	16,532.00
Hearson & Payn, all complete	17,249.00
Same, for carpenter-work alone	6,984.00
Braga & Faherty, all complete	15,123.00
Snow & Alsip, all complete	20,209.00

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Beatty & Barker.

A FAILURE.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees on Saturday afternoon was a failure, for want of a quorum. President Cady is absent on a visit to California, and Messrs. Stebbings, Gray, and Barney were the only members present.

—Madame Tussaud, the famous wax-work exhibitor of London, died, long ago, and now her only son, Francis, has given up the ghost at 73. The London papers announce that, on account of the funeral, the exhibition will be closed one day.

MISS CAMERON'S PICTURES.

Several paintings by Miss Kate Cameron, the American artist, now in Paris, are on exhibition at the bookstore of Jansen & McClurg, and are well worthy of a visit by connoisseurs. Miss Cameron has long enjoyed a reputation both in America and in France as a skillful and faithful copyist, and three of these pictures belong to this department of work, namely: "Attala and Chactus," after one of Giradel's famous figure pieces in the Louvre; "Leaving Home," the flight of Lot's family, after Rubens, the only picture claimed to be his in the Louvre which has his signature; and "Springtime," after Lambinet, the famous French landscape painter. The remaining picture is an original by Miss Cameron, called "Dreaming of Italy," the subject being a tamborine girl, who has often sat as a model for the French artists. Its face is strong and full of character, and the treatment very bold. The accessories and indeed the whole picture are in the French school, showing that this style has had a very perceptible influence upon the artist, during her long stay in Paris. Her many friends in this city who have watched her career with great interest will be glad to see these pictures, and connoisseurs in general will be repaid for their trouble in visiting them.

OBITUARY.

A large circle of friends and acquaintances will be pained to learn of the death of Henry Fuller, for so many years connected with the abstract firm of Shortall & Hoard. In his business life he was known only to those who had dealings with him, as he was of a remarkably quiet and retiring disposition, unostentatious in manner. He was more widely known, however, in connection with music. He has been identified with nearly all the musical undertakings in this city of any consequence during the past fifteen years, and his familiar and pleasant face will long be missed from our concert rooms. He was a musician of excellent taste and culture, and during the past few years has been the organist, successively, of the North Presbyterian, Trinity, and Second Presbyterian Churches. His genial disposition, affable and courteous manner, modesty of deportment, where so many other musicians of less ability have pushed themselves forward, and warm friendliness, made for him a host of friends who will sadly miss him. He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and a musician and critic (having served in the latter capacity for some time on the old Chicago *Republican*) who is a sad loss to our local musical world.

MUSIC HALL SERMONS.

It has already been announced through these columns that, on Sunday next, the Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, the eminent scholar and divine, will appear at the Music Hall, in this city, each Sunday during the month of October, delivering a sermon in the morning and an address in the evening. The Boston *Journal of Commerce*, noticing this intention, says:

One of Boston's pulpit orators, one of her choicest exponents of liberal Christianity—the Rev. William R. Alger, will, in the future, be largely absent from the city. His connection with the Music Hall Society is thus for the present broken, but on Sunday next he preaches the first sermon of the society for the season, and his appearance again in public will attract a large audience. He intends now to spend the month of October in Chicago, where he is engaged to preach in the morning at the Kingsbury Music Hall, and lecture in the same place in the evening. Mr. Alger will also preach in Washington, and a large portion of the winter he will devote to literary labors. His first discourse in Chicago will be "The Open Door," or "No Monopoly of the Grace of God," which is thoroughly familiar to Bostonians, and no doubt the centre of the anti-monopoly movement will appreciate its sentiments. Boston has had no more popular preacher than Mr. Alger. He has filled the Music Hall every Sunday morning, and his eloquent and profound thoughts have attracted universal attention. Boston will miss Mr. Alger, and his many thousands of habitual hearers will watch his journeyings with unceasing interest.

THE EXPOSITION.

Excursion Rates and Days on the Illinois Central and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads—Thirteen Rules for the Guidance of Visitors and Exhibitors.

The Illinois Central Railroad will sell Exposition tickets at one and one-fifth fare by regular trains as follows: On Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 6 and 7, good to return to the evening of Oct. 9 inclusive, and on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 20 and 21, good to return until the evening of Oct. 23 inclusive, at all station between Calumet and Effingham, Sublette and Dunleith, and Cedar Falls and Sioux City. On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 8 and 9, good to return until the evening of Oct. 12 inclusive, and on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 22 and 23, good to return until the evening of Oct. 26, inclusive, at all stations between Watson and Cairo, Sandoval and LaSalle, and Dubuque and Mona. The time for selling at St. Louis is not yet decided upon. It is probable that the foregoing arrangements will include the lines crossing the Chicago Branch and main line upon the days mentioned.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad has arranged Exposition excursions at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip as follows: On the 30th inst., between Chicago and Dwight, and all intermediate stations; good to return the next day. On the 1st of October, between Washington and Macon, and all intermediate stations; good to return until the evening of the 4th of October. On the 6th of October, between Dwight and Macon City, and all intermediate stations; good to return on the 7th and 8th of October. There is a probability that the excursions on the Western division will be continued weekly.

DIRECTIONS FOR VISITORS.

The following is of interest to visitors and exhibitors at the Exposition:

First—Open at 9 a. m., and close at 10 p. m., at tap of the large bell. The bell will be tapped at 9:30 p. m., and at 10 p. m. the gas will be turned off.

Second—Visitors or exhibitors having occasion for complaint in any matter connected with the Exposition, are requested to file such complaint in writing with the Secretary.

Third—Any visitor or exhibitor wishing any information may apply to any member of the Executive Committee, who may be designated by his badge.

Fourth—Visitors and exhibitors will confer a favor on the Executive Committee by reporting any neglect or inattention on the part of any employe.

Fifth—A restaurant is located on the east side of the building north of the Art Gallery, and will be open from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m. A lunch room is located in the southeast corner of the building. The waiting rooms, coat and cloak rooms for gentlemen and ladies, and barber shop, are on the east side of the building.

Sixth—The Art Hall is in the middle of the building, on the east side.

Seventh—The main entrance fronts on Adams street, exit on Jackson street, where there is also a telegraph office, where visitors can telegraph for carriages free of charge.

Eighth—The annexed buildings, one on the north and one on the south end of the building, contain the chief part of the exhibition of agricultural implements and heavy vehicles.

Ninth—The Western Union Business Telegraph office adjoins the Secretary's office on the south, near the central entrance.

Tenth—The American Express Company's office for packages is near the Jackson street entrance.

Eleventh—The entrance and exit for employes is at north end of the building.

Twelfth—Headquarters for the press is over the Treasurer's office, near the Adams street entrance.

Thirteenth—Tickets are sold at the ticket-offices and at the Treasurer's office, and not at the Secretary's office.

EVANSTON.

A Quantity of Gossip About Men and Things.

The literary societies of the Northwestern University held their regular elections last Friday evening, which resulted in the selection of the following officers for the ensuing term:

ADELPHI LITERARY SOCIETY.

President—E. McClish.
Vice-President—Miss E. Parks.
Recording Secretary—Charles Leach.
Treasurer—H. G. Grey.
Censor—W. L. Martin.
Chaplain—J. W. Richards.
Sergeant-at-Arms—C. M. Ellinwood.

HINMAN SOCIETY.

President—M. S. Kauffman.
Vice-President—J. H. Bates.
Recording Secretary—W. C. Estes.
Treasurer—S. S. Bradford.
Censor—F. M. Bristol.
Chaplain—C. A. Gaskill.
Marshal—J. W. Scott.

The literary societies of the Preparatory also held their elections the same evening.

The Eclectic Reading Club will meet at the residence of Mr. L. C. Pitner, this evening.

Mr. S. P. Lunt, formerly of the banking firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, has returned from a trip to the Western mining regions, where he has perfected an arrangement for a supply of gold and silver ore, and this week will commence operations in his smelting works in Chicago.

A blind young man is studying theology in the Biblical Institute. It is surprising to see how easily he acquires and retains knowledge.

The members of the North Evanston M. E. Church, on Saturday evening, gave a surprise party at the residence of their late pastor, the Rev. William Craven, and presented him with a substantial token of their esteem for his untiring labors among them for the past two and a half years. He has been appointed to Twelve Mile Grove, and the Rev. Samuel Paine, late of Lemont, is his successor.

Dr. C. H. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, delivered an eloquent sermon at the M. E. Church yesterday.

The Rev. W. H. Burns, the recently-appointed pastor of South Evanston Church, began his labors yesterday. He is a graduate of Middletown, and has the reputation of being an eloquent and successful minister.

Mr. D. B. McCrous is about to erect a fine and substantial three-story block of stores on the corner of Davis and Benson avenues.

—The Dubuque *Herald* has the following: "Fishermen say there is at present the finest fishing ever known in the Mississippi in this vicinity. Salmon, pickerel, bass, and other game are very plentiful, and are easily taken with the hook. Sunday afternoon a sportsman hooked seventy-five salmon from the river, opposite Eagle Point."

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

FOR SALE.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY,

R. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and Horn Harbor Oysters a specialty.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

A SPLENDID SOCIETY PLAY! THE COMPANY IN THE CAST! Monday, Sept. 29, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, H. A. Webber's powerful dramatization of Wilkie Collins' Great Novel,

MAN AND WIFE!

Entire New Scenery! SUPERB EFFECTS! In Rehearsal, Bartley Campbell's latest, "HEARTS."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

More New and Startling Features. Bobby Newcomb's new Song and Dance, "Pretty as a Daisy." "Who Owns that Velvet Coat." Gens d'Arms, Master G. Davenport, Banjo Solo (local), William Arlington. "Charming Little Susie," Mackin and Wilson. And Grand Vocal Quartette. Second week of the sensation, entitled LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for "The Lively Mokes in a Fog."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Two Nights More.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PLAY,

IMMOLATION.

A story of domestic life founded on facts.

☞ This beautiful and powerful play has met the entire approval of the PRESS AND PUBLIC.

Wednesday—SARATOGA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

Return of the Greatest of all the Great Dialect Actors, and Chicago's Prime Favorite,

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in his popular Sensational Drama,

HELP!

With New Music, Songs, Specialties and Eccentricities. Monday next his new Irish-American Drama, Maum Cre.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York.

Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY.

NED BUNTLINE

AND HIS DASHING SCOUTS,

And band of WILD COMANCHE INDIANS.

THE LECTURES OF PROF. HAVEN

Upon the "History of Philosophy," will be resumed at 3 p. m., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, and continued upon successive Wednesdays during the winter, at 114 East Madison-st., where tickets, $4 each, for the remainder of the course can be obtained. Those who joined the class last spring will please present their tickets at the door.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Family and Day School,

NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LAdies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 12.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway. SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

France .... Sept. 20. | Spain .... Oct. 11.
Egypt .... Sept. 27. | Italy .... Oct. 18.
Greece .... Oct. 4. | France .... Oct. 25.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN .... Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:20 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†*10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	† 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	‖ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	‖ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	‖ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:28 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS AND Fancy Goods Trade

HENRY LEVY & SON,

49 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK.

Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are:

Backgammon and Chess Boards.
Dressing Cases and Work Boxes.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice,
Mathematical Instruments.
Portmonnaies and Bill Books.
Tourist Cases and Portfolios.
Pen and Pocket Cutlery.
Writing Cases, Inkstands,
Scotch and Fern Goods.
Cabinet of Games.
Musical Cabinets.
Photo Albums.
Water Colors.
Card Cases,

and other useful novelties and staple articles suitable for the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars. A 50-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Immolation." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers "Amy Robsart." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. "Thieves of Bagdad." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Hunchback of Notre Dame." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL DESTROY "big-bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, croton bugs, fleas, &c.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T FAIL to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 29, 1873.

In naming some of the illustrious men who were sure that the election of Grant was the only thing that could prevent a financial crisis we forgot to mention Senator Sherman, of Ohio. He has now spoken for himself, and he assures us that the Republican party has done the very things necessary to prevent a crisis, viz., it has given us a currency which is proof against all species of financial revulsions, and it has given us a protective tariff which enables us to sell iron to England cheaper than it is sold at home. Who doubts now that we have safe advisers in the National councils? To make darkness visible, commend us to the Hon. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

The panic which the Chicago *Times* started last Thursday has recoiled with stunning effect upon itself, and the net result is a whimper signifying that THE TRIBUNE receives nearly the entire patronage of the public. If the *Times* will drop the sensation and panic business, cease slandering dead men and virtuous women, and make of itself a newspaper that respectable people can take into their families, the public will, perhaps, at some future time, accept its own statements without requiring it to supplement them with the affidavits of its paid employes, and relieve it of the necessity, under which it now labors, of drumming for business.

The "discontented factions" of California who carried the recent election under the leadership of Gov. Booth have hit upon the name which their coadjutors in Ohio have been groping vainly to find. They call themselves "THE INDEPENDENT PARTY." This is the happiest political conception of the day. The name expresses just what the party is composed of. It is independent of previously-existing parties, and independent of party tyranny, and its members are independent in their way of thinking. If they don't like the nominations of their own party, they won't support them. It is far more significant of the aim and intent of its members than the phrases Republican and Democratic, which are wholly devoid of meaning in a country where all persons are republican and all democratic.

Fire was opened upon the Spanish town of Alicante, on Saturday morning, by the iron-clads lately captured by the Insurgents, the efforts of foreign Consuls to prevent this action having come to nothing. Admiral Yelverton, of the British fleet, had received instructions from London to offer no interference, except what might be necessary to protect the merchant shipping in and near the harbor; and the commanders of other foreign men-of-war feared to take the responsibility of interference upon themselves. The three Insurgent iron-clads were drawn up between the foreign fleet and the town, and the bombardment was opened. Fire was returned from the fortresses and batteries in the town with so great effect that the rebel boats withdrew in a damaged condition. The Spanish Minister of War declares the bombardment to be a wanton outrage which should be held up to the reprobation of Europe.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet on Saturday, but grain was firmer, under a better demand for cash lots, for shipment. Mess pork was again quoted lower, at $14.00 cash, and $12.50@13.00 seller December. Lard was dull and unchanged at 7⅝@7¾c cash, and 7⅝@7¾c seller December. Meats were dull at 7⅝@7½c for shoulders, 8⅝@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, and 9@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and ½c lower, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and neglected. Wheat was more active and 4@5c higher, closing at 98c cash, and $1.00 seller October. Corn was moderately active, and ½c higher, closing at 35c cash, and 37c seller October. Oats were in fair demand, and 1c higher, closing at 27½@28c cash. Rye was quiet and easier at 62c. Barley was quiet and unchanged, closing firm at $1.18 for No. 2, and 95c for No. 3. Live stock was dull and neglected; a few hogs selling at $4.25@4.40.

In New York and elsewhere the situation yesterday was quiet. There was less excitement on Wall street on Saturday than usual at this time of year, and the quiet of yesterday was in marked contrast with the mad furore of Sunday a week ago. Shipments of grain abroad have recommenced, the difficulties of foreign exchange having been obviated. The Produce and Gold Exchanges have resumed business without difficulty, and the present feeling is that business generally will be renewed under good auspices. Some apprehension is felt that the reopening of the Stock Exchange to-morrow may disturb trade again, and perhaps rekindle an unfortunate excitement; but, on the other hand, it is thought that the general feeling of reaction against the panic and of hopefulness will act upon stocks, and bring rising prices for securities. Howes & Macy have practically resumed their business. Clews & Co. say that they will do so before this article is ready for publication. Fisk & Hatch will resume as soon as they have cleared away their indebtedness. Even Jay Cooke & Co. promise to begin again soon, but nobody believes they will ever emerge from under the load of Northern Pacific bonds. In Washington, a number of banks and bankers have formed an association for the purpose of giving general acceptance to certified checks, to be issued to depositors in place of currency heretofore deposited. Future deposits of currency will be treated as before. President Grant makes public his views of the situation and the remedy in a letter to a New York dry-goods merchant. The banks, he says, are now strong enough, in view of the withdrawal of their deposits from the Treasury and the Government issue of $14,000,000 of greenbacks in the purchase of bonds, to adopt a general system of liberal discounts which will sustain the business interests of the country. Without such co-operation the Government can do nothing; with it, the Administration is willing to go still further, and the President binds himself to hold the forty-four millions of reserve greenbacks as "money in the Treasury," to be used for the public good as the public necessity may require. As a further means of relief, the President has ordered the prepayment of the November interest.

DAYLIGHT IN THE WEST.

The Union National and Cook County National Banks will certainly, and the National Bank of Commerce probably, open their doors this morning and resume payment. This is a brave and honorable act, worthy of all commendation. There is not, and has not been at any time, a doubt that these banks are perfectly solvent. Their books show abundant assets in excess of their capital, surplus, and liabilities. It is probable that they have more than 30 per cent of their liabilities in cash in their vaults,—a reserve ample to meet all demands for currency in ordinary times. This reserve will increase every day, instead of diminishing, if their customers pursue their ordinary practice of drawing money only as they actually need it, and depositing it as it comes back to them; for the struggle of the bankers at the present time is really to carry along the mercantile community. The increase in currency will be still further augmented by the large daily receipts from the East. Currency is now coming into Chicago at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. It is safe to say that there has been no time within the past year when there was so much currency in Chicago as now. And still more must come. The people of the world need our breadstuffs, which are ready for them whenever they send their money. They will send greenbacks, or gold, or precious stones, or anything else which is necessary to secure them. This money should pass through the banks. It will be used to pay off the Eastern exchange issued on advance shipments and the individual notes made for the same purpose. Every bank in Chicago will grow stronger in currency from day to day if the business is permitted to resume its normal condition.

These considerations, which cannot but commend themselves to the judgment of intelligent men, should prompt the greatest possible forbearance towards the banks that resume to-day as well as those which have not suspended. If the scramble for greenbacks is recommenced, the depositors themselves will be responsible for the results that it will inevitably bring upon them. If it is suppressed by the voice of reason, there is a good prospect that Chicago will come out of the crisis whole, however New York may be affected. The New York banks, having adopted the plan of issuing loan-certificates for their own use, are sending their currency West, where it will be employed in the movement of the crops. Chicago and the West have the benefit of the arrangement. The receipts of currency by express in this city for the last two days have been as follows:

BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.	
Saturday	$1,500,000
Sunday	1,200,000
UNITED STATES EXPRESS.	
Saturday	200,000
Sunday	215,000
ADAMS EXPRESS.	
Saturday	200,000
Sunday	100,000
Total	$3,415,000

In addition to this, the Adams Express Company has notice of $500,000 which will arrive this morning, making a total of $4,100,000 in forty-eight hours, and it may be reasonably expected that the other express companies will bring in an additional sum not yet reported.

Now, if the depositors will exercise the reasonable prudence demanded by the situation and warranted by the solvency of our banks, they will not only get the greenbacks they need the sooner, but they will re-establish the agencies of their own credit. This will enable them to go on doing a profitable business. The reopening of three of the banks that suspended last Friday, and the enormous and steady influx of currency in the city, ought to convince everybody of the advantage there will be in sustaining all the banks for the few days they will need it.

LOAN-CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is certainly nothing equal to a great calamity for the purpose of showing up the disposition and characteristics of prominent individuals in a community; and the course which is pursued, and the position taken, by two bankers of this city, with the probable consequences thereof, should be clearly understood by the public. It is well known that a number of meetings have been held by the officers of all the Chicago banks, with the view of adopting some united action in the present financial panic which is raging all over the United States. At the final meeting on Saturday night, it was demonstrated that the eminently wise and civilized plan (adopted by the best financiers in other cities), of issuing Clearing-House certificates against 75 per cent of sound securities deposited, for the purpose of settling balances between banks, and the issuance of certified checks payable through the Clearing-House (as usual), when large sums of currency are demanded for other than legitimate or customary purposes,—this plan, which has saved New York City from bankruptcy, and would enable us all to carry on our business as usual, and pay our notes if we are solvent, regardless of the panic,—was found to be impracticable in Chicago. And why?

Because two bankers, happening to have more dead accounts, or idle, unemployed funds on hand than the other banks, imagine that they can weather the storm without adopting the aforesaid expedient.

Therefore, all the banks which have been assisting their customers, facilitating commerce, forwarding grain, and, in short, doing the legitimate business for which banks exist,—they must go to the wall; as the Union National has done through foresight, and others from the same reason and from necessity.

It should be distinctly understood that the acceptance of these Clearing-House certificates by one banker from another in payment of balances involves no risk, as the certificates would be secured by Government bonds and other collateral, making them as good as bank notes. The other feature of the plan—the payment of large checks by certification payable through the Clearing-House—every business man knows to be every way acceptable, and all that he asks in ordinary times.

The two bankers referred to may think they will gain a large advantage over other bankers by the course they are pursuing; they may think this is "only a shower"; but they will soon see, what Mr. Coolbaugh saw some days ago, that it is a genuine flood. It is useless for anybody to deceive themselves in this matter. The calamity which is coming to us is the $60,000,000 to $40,000,000 which left England during the past few days. It is still ten days off!

Are Messrs. Chauncey B. Blair and Solomon A. Smith prepared to take the responsibility of the consequences of their action?

When all the other banks are gone, together with their own institutions, and after them the financial and commercial credit of Chicago, are they prepared to answer for the consequences?

Let them consider well the responsibility they have assumed; for, if they continue in the selfish and dog-in-the-manger stand they are taking, they cannot expect to escape the consequences. MERCHANT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1873.

REMARKS.

We presume the answer of Messrs. Blair and Smith is, that, if loan-certificates are such a safety-valve to the financial boiler at the present time, it is optional with any number of banks that think so to try the plan. As we understand the matter, Messrs. Blair and Smith have simply asked to be excused from carrying any other demand-liabilities than their own. The loan-certificate business in New York is certainly a good thing for *us*. It enables New York, for the time being, to transact her own wholesale business with checks and bills receivable, and to send her currency to the West and South. And New York has stepped in so far already that returning were as tedious as go o'er. She cannot pause now. Whether it is advisable for Chicago to adopt the same system, or, rather, whether it is advisable for any bank or private person to join in it, is a question which each one must be allowed to decide for himself.

THE SHRINKAGE IN STOCKS.

A New York journal has made an estimate of the shrinkage in value of stocks and bonds, mostly railroad securities, which has occurred since Sept. 4, or, practically, during the prevailing panic in New York. The shrinkage on active stocks—that is such stocks as Western Union, Erie, Harlem, Northwestern, etc.—is placed at $94,535,654, which represents the difference between their current or quoted value on Sept. 4 and that of Sept. 20. The shrinkage on stocks not active, that is not regularly quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, is estimated to have been $25,000,000; and the shrinkage on bonds, not including State or municipal bonds, at $75,000,000. The total estimated shrinkage within two weeks is about $200,000,000.

The decline in the market value of speculative stocks and bonds is undoubtedly one of the main causes of the original flurry in the financial circles of New York, which has needlessly and unreasonable infected business circles throughout the country. Admitting that the above estimate is substantially correct, and that there has been an actual shrinkage of $200,000,000 in the market values of railroad stocks and bonds, what real significance has it for the commercial interests of this country? How can it affect the actual values of material property? Has there been any substantial loss to the country through this shrinkage? A little reflection will suggest an answer in the negative. There are just too ways in which the shrinkage can be accounted for, and both are to a certain degree responsible for it. In the first place, all the stocks and bonds on which there has been a material shrinkage have been quoted and exchanged at a fictitious value, likely to be affected one way or the other by fluctuations in the value of the currency, by combinations of speculators, by political attacks such as the Granges had inaugurated, and by a variety of causes that stimulate or depress fancy values of all kinds. A large proportion of the stocks on the market were watered stocks,—that is, certificates which represented no actual property. In any combination of circumstances calculated to reduce stocks to the actual value of the property they represent, watered stock becomes absolutely worthless, and the stock with which it is associated has to bear a reduction corresponding to its fictitious value. To the extent, then, that the fictitious value has been taken away from stocks, there has been no real loss, for there was nothing to lose. The greater part of the estimated shrinkage is to be accounted for in this way. The residue has been occasioned by the anxiety to convert fancy stocks into something of more substantial value. When the alarm of a panic was sounded, there was a universal tendency to unload, and there is no doubt that some of the stocks were sold much below the actual value of the property which they represent. Such transactions represent merely an individual loss, sustained by holders of stocks who preferred to sacrifice some real value rather than incur the risk of more serious depression, or impelled thereto by a necessity for currency to meet liabilities. But, even if the certificates have depreciated in some cases below the value of the property they represent, there is still no loss of the property itself. Neither the intrinsic value of railroad property nor its capacity for business has been affected by a depreciation of its stock in the hands of speculators.

The real mischief of this shrinkage lies in the fact that both the speculators and the banks which loaned them the money had contracted obligations based upon these fictitious values. The magnitude of these daily transactions is shown in the following statement from the New York *Times'* money article:

> The last of the brokers' checks were cleared on Monday of this week, when the total clearings fell to $83,000,000. On yesterday (Tuesday) the total fell to $49,000,000; this morning to $45,000,000. The question, therefore, recurs, is it right that, after the Stock Exchange is reopened, the Associated Banks should (in violation of the law, so far as the National Banks are concerned,) certify for $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a day? The mere statement of the case supplies the answer.
>
> The prevailing feeling among prudent people on the street is that the sooner they resign the enormous and hazardous office of clearing and certifying $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 per day for the Stock Exchange brokers, the sooner the latter will provide other means of clearing among themselves, either by buying and selling for semi-monthly account days, as on the London Exchange, or by settling through a clearing-bank of their own, the better for all parties concerned. The street will never be safe against periodical convulsions, originating with the mad speculations of the Stock Exchange or the Gold-Room, until this done.

Now it so happens, in this mundane world, that when Smith agrees to pay Brown $100, and Brown contracts to pay Jones the same sum, and Robinson depends upon receiving the same amount from Jones in order to pay somebody else, the whole row of bricks depends upon the perpendicularity of Smith, and if his stocks shrink to $50 and he has no other resources, he must fall against Brown, and Brown against Jones, and Jones against Robinson, and so on, notwithstanding the fact that the railroad, whose stock Smith held, has just as fine a road-bed, just as elegant cars, and just as many passengers as before. This is the explanation of the mystery. This shows how a panic may get started without the smallest loss of tangible property.

One of the most powerful combinations of merchants which has ever transacted business in the world, the British East India Company, was formally dissolved last week. In 1858, an act introduced by Lord Palmerston was passed, transferring the Government of Hindostan from the East India Company to the English Crown. The same act provided for the gradual redemption of the Company's stock, which since that time has borne interest at the rate of 10½ per cent. Last week, the English Treasury, it is stated, paid off the balance due to the proprietors of $65,000,000, by which transaction the Company no longer has an existence, even in name. For several years past it has confined itself to paying dividends, and has not had even an office, the Company's historical buildings having been sold about twelve years ago,—the same buildings which have been immortalized by Charles Lamb, who once labored in them.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

"There is no such thing as a science of Political Economy," says Mr. Boutwell. We apprehend he will soon find that there is such a science, and that it "means business." It is the science of wealth, and it is proper to inquire, while the country is reeling with the delusion that greenbacks are the only desirable form of riches in this world, What is wealth?

Wealth is any article of human desire and use which is capable of being appropriated. Atmospheric air and the water of Lake Michigan, though extremely useful, are not capable of being appropriated, and therefore are not wealth. Greenbacks are not wealth but merely instruments for exchanging wealth, having the property attached to them by law of being a legal-tender in payment of debts, and having the promise attached to them of being redeemed by the Government in coin. Strike off the Government promise to redeem them, and they would soon cease to be of any value, although they could be used as counters, or gamblers' checks, in paying debts, the last holder getting nothing but defaced pictures and printed words, not worth the price of a lucifer match to set them on fire.

The search for wealth is the principal occupation of man since the primeval command to earn our bread by labor. Man has been engaged in producing what is necessary in the way of food and clothing, and comfort for himself and family, and accumulating a surplus that will enable him to rest from labor, to enjoy better food, better clothing, and greater comforts. Capital is the unconsumed surplus products of labor, and the accumulation of capital is the great occupation, aim, thought, and hope of mankind. The process by which it is sought to be acquired embraces every variety of industry, and is embodied in the general term, industry and commerce. The entire human family is engaged in seeking wealth. The remotest tribe in the remotest land produce and traffic; while among civilized nations the pursuit of wealth is the leading science of its statesmen and philosophers. Wealth admits of many definitions, romantic, poetical, and sentimental; but the wealth which mankind seeks is the accumulated means whereby men can purchase or obtain that which ministers to their comfort, their happiness, and their enjoyment.

In 1870, the value of the property held by the American people, that is to say, the value of the realized wealth, consisting of lands, buildings, goods, wares, merchandise, wheat, corn, animals of all kinds, tools and implements, machinery, and things actually produced—property visible to the eye, capable of being handled, and all of a substantial form and shape, and each part exchangeable at its full value for any other part—the value of all this realized wealth amounted to $30,068,518,507, or over thirty thousand millions of dollars, as measured by the greenback standard. This did not include the lands or other property owned by the *Government* of the United States. This sum represents the aggregate of what the American people have accumulated of articles needed for human comfort, maintenance, and support,—what they have dug from the earth, raised in the fields, cut from the forest, fashioned with their hands, and produced by their labor.

The country at this moment presents the singular spectacle of forty millions of intelligent people, owning and holding thirty thousand millions of dollars of visible, tangible property, impressed with the notion that they have got nothing, and engaged in a frantic struggle to convert their actual, substantial wealth into a few pieces of green paper on which are printed promises to pay, at some indefinite time, a few hundred millions of dollars; the said printed promises bearing no interest and yielding no income, and having only the magic property of discharging debts between individuals.

There is just now advertised in all the papers a lottery to take place at Louisville next winter, and men are invited to purchase certain promises, printed on green paper, that within six months the managers will distribute among the purchasers of these promises 40 or 50 per cent of the aggregate sum they may pay in. If any man were to attempt to convert all his property into tickets in that lottery, his friends and family could, and ought to, apply to the courts for his detention as a lunatic, and have a guardian appointed to manage his estate. Hardly less inconsistent with reason is the panic-inspired conduct of the men who, after delving and toiling all their lives to accumulate a little wealth, are selling that property as rapidly as possible, and at great sacrifices, to get possession of greenbacks, mere barren and unproductive promises to pay in the indefinite hereafter, and burying these notes in the ground, in vaults, and other hiding-places.

One month ago, the man who would have hoarded greenbacks would have been pronounced insane. Since that time there has been no loss of property; no diminution of the wealth of the country; nothing real has been destroyed; everything substantial retains its full and undiminished value, and all still in the hands of the people. And all because Jay Cooke and Henry Clews have failed. We are not without hope that, with the large arrivals of currency and with the reopening of the suspended banks, people may begin to ask themselves whether it is really true that all the good things of this world have passed away—that all the houses, and food, and clothing, and furniture, and fuel have been lost in Cimmerian darkness.

Omaha has a Hotel Credit Mobilier, which is creating considerable excitement. A few days' since, we stated in a paragraph that citizens of Omaha who had subscribed several thousand dollars towards furnishing the Grand Central Hotel in that city had refused to pay, because the stockholders changed its name to the Pullman Hotel. A more serious trouble has now fallen upon it, in the shape of a suit brought by two creditors to foreclose a hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage upon it, and have a Receiver appointed. The bill filed by the creditors avers that the Directors furnished the hotel out of their own pockets, at a cost of about $25,000, which they rent to the lessee for $500 per month, the rent to accrue to their private benefit, while the rent of the hotel itself is only $2,000 per annum; and that they rent the furniture of the billiard-room, which is worth only $2,500, for $3,500 per annum, while the rent of the room is but $1,000 per annum. The bill further avers that the Hotel Company owe $135,000, which is being rapidly increased by taxes and insurance, and that they have no means to meet the obligations. The complainants are Jeptha H. Wade, of Cleveland, former President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and James W. Bosler, a prominent speculator of Sioux City. The parties engaged in this thriving little Credit Mobilier are the hotel Directors, for whose operations they, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, are called upon to answer.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

The current number of the London *Athenæum* contains an unusually interesting paper upon the extradition treaties now in force between Great Britain and other powers. At present, Great Britain has treaties with six powers,—the United States, France, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. The treaty with this country is the oldest of the six, and includes seven offenses, on sufficient proof of which criminals may be arrested and sent back to the country where their crimes were committed. The category is as follows: 1. Murder; 2. Assault with intent to commit murder; 3. Piracy; 4. Arson; 5. Robbery; 6. Forgery; 7. Utterance of forged paper. Those who have committed any of the above offenses in this country, therefore, cannot expect to find a safe asylum in England. There is shelter, however, for a very large class in this country, namely, fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers who have obtained goods under false pretenses without actually committing the specific crime of robbery. In the lack of any provision in the treaty concerning such cases, there is some degree of consolation in the fact that it works mutually, and that we have room for quite as many of this class as Great Britain, and that, if their presence in either country is undesirable, Great Britain has to take the lion's share of them. The treaty between France and Great Britain only covers four offenses,—murder, attempt to commit murder, forgery, and fraudulent bankruptcy. In 1862, a treaty was made with Denmark which covers nineteen different crimes, and in 1872 one was also made with Germany covering the same number of crimes. The treaties made with Belgium and Italy in the same year also affect the same crimes. In fact, all the later treaties made by Great Britain comprise all serious offenses, and warrant the extradition of criminals guilty of any kind of fraud, or swindling, or embezzlement. The increase of this class of crime within the past few years in the United States is one of the strongest of arguments for the execution of a new treaty which shall cover such cases. At present, the defaulter, or embezzler, or fraudulent bankrupt has only to get out of the country with his funds, and he at once finds safe refuge on English soil, provided the offense cannot be proved a direct robbery. The enforcement of extradition for these crimes would place a very effective check upon them. If the defaulter knew that justice could follow him wherever he went with his stolen property, we should hear less of these crimes. Every consideration of social morality and national interest demands that criminals should be promptly seized and delivered up, except, perhaps, for petty misdemeanors or political offenses, upon which it is scarcely possible that any two countries will ever come to an agreement so long as forms of government and views of political questions differ as they do now. But great progress has been made in international law since the time when jurists contended that sovereign States were not bound to deliver up criminals, whether subjects or not. Year after year, public opinion has changed and grown more liberal, and this change is nowhere more clearly shown than in the treaties made by Great Britain during the past three years, which cover almost every serious offense in the calendar. Our own treaty has been in existence for over thirty years without any change or amendment, although the events of the past few years show that there is pressing need for a broader and more comprehensive treaty. There is certainly no consistency in extraditing a criminal who has stolen property by the direct and technical act of theft, and allowing the equally guilty criminal who has stolen property by the roundabout way of defalcation or fraud to rest secure from extradition with his ill-gotten gains. The extradition treaty should be so amended as to shut off the last avenue of escape from this numerous and rapidly-increasing class of criminals.

The United States Circuit Court for Michigan has just rendered a decision of some importance in that State. The Supervisors of Osceola County listed for taxation certain lands which are part of the land-grant made by the United States to the State of Michigan, and by that State conveyed to the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company to aid in the construction of their railroad. These lands were deeded to the Company in certain quantities as the road was completed, and the Company conveyed them to Trustees to secure the payment of railroad bonds. The Company maintained that, as the whole road was not yet completed, the lands were not absolutely the property of the Railroad Company, and were not taxable. The Court decided that all the land received by the Company was subject to taxation. The decision applies to the lands held in the same way by several other railway companies in that State.

Obituary.

Francesco Guerrazzi, who was proclaimed Dictator at Florence, in 1849, died on the 23d inst., in the 86th year of his age. His name has long been familiar, not only in the various Italian revolutionary movements, but also in the literature of that country, both in poetry and works of fiction. In the outbreak of 1847 he took such an active part that he was imprisoned by the authorities. In 1848, after his release, he received a portfolio in the Ministry formed by Montanelli. After the flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, a triumvirate, consisting of Guerrazzi, Montanelli, and Manzoni, was formed by the Chambers, and Guerrazzi remained Dictator until April 12, 1849, when the Republic was formed, and a movement was commenced to annex Tuscany to the Roman States. Guerrazzi opposed this, which led to dissensions among the revolutionary leaders. These dissensions aided the adherents of the Grand Duke, when the reactionary movement commenced, and the revolutionary Government was soon overthrown. Guerrazzi was arrested, and condemned to perpetual banishment, during which time he devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1855, he was allowed to return to Italy, and was elected to the Turin Parliament, but since that time he has occupied but little prominence in political affairs.

The death is announced on the 16th of August last, at Neuwaldegg, near Vienna, of George Hellmesberger, a former leader of the orchestra in the opera of that city, and an old professor of the violin at the Conservatoire. He was held in high estimation throughout all Germany, and was the first to produce many of Schubert's chamber compositions.

The wife of Prince Bismarck, whose death was announced a few days ago, was the daughter of Herr von Puttkammer, who belonged to an old Pomeranian family. Herr von Bismarck and Fraulein Johanna von Puttkammer were married in 1847, when the bride was 23 years of age. A daughter and two sons have resulted from the marriage, the relations of which are stated to have been unusually pleasant and harmonious.

The death is also announced at Stuttgart of Doctor von Maier, who has been Grand Rabbi of the Israelites in Wurtemberg for forty years; and of Celestin Nanteuil, a French artist, who was Conservator of the Museum and Director of the School of Fine Arts at Dijon.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It would be useless to attempt to conceal the gravity of the crisis; and equally useless to lose self-control in consequence. The revulsion which has been anticipated for a number of years has at last come upon the country. The foundations for it have been laid by the Administration, in its purely fictitious and insecure financial system; the producing cause which precipitated the crash was prepared by the Administration when it carefully elaborated a balloon railway system for the South and West, and forced reconstruction at the point of the bayonet, making Jay Cooke and Henry Clews the Railroad and Carpet-Bag Brokers, respectively, of a vast scheme of an utterly baseless and worthless bonding; and the pathway of the revulsion has been rendered clear by the Administration, in the crumbling credit system it has fostered and forced upon the country. Hence, additional failures are to be expected,—in fact, welcomed. Let the rotten fabric fall. It has been too long delayed already.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—Truly a pretty showing this, on the part of our European fiscal agents! Jay Cooke & Co. we find thrusting their worthless, not to say fraudulent, Northern Pacific bonds on the foreign bourses, promising over 7 per cent in gold, and paying that interest out of the money they had previously borrowed of other dupes on such monstrous terms. And, not to be beaten by its rival in the representation of the Government and of the Republican party, Henry Clews & Co. create their "Anglo-American Mortgage Trust" fiction and offer, with the pretended official authority of the United States, no less than 8½ per cent as a stimulus of further credulity. The Barings, careful and conservative as they are, must have surmised a vast change in the complexion of our Government when they saw their successors, clothed with the favor of that Government, repudiated as swindlers on the Exchanges of Europe.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The Jay Cooke fraternity, who have brought on the present panic at the centres of the money-changers, and whose air-castles have one by one tumbled to the ground, are in the financial world what lepers are in the physical world,—the worst possible affliction that can be visited upon it. Their isolation and death are necessary to the life of honest and legitimate business men.—*Rochester Union.*

—With no sympathy for the Credit-Mobilier system of railway enterprises, which has experienced a blow which will probably kill it forever, we cannot join in the storm of imprecation which lays the whole weight of the catastrophe upon a few men, the centre and principal of whom is Jay Cooke. We think it only just to remember "that Congress is partially responsible for the present condition of things, for, to a great extent, these worthless railroads were projected merely to seize upon the public domain, with the consent of the National Legislature, and victimize the people into buying bonds of companies which have plenty of land, but no money."—*Cairo Democrat.*

—Is it not amazing, that in these days, only a few years after the affairs of the Treasury Department used to be rigidly scrutinized by the public, no one seems to care what is done in that Department? Time and again, in the last few years, the statements of the Treasury Department have been proved to be false, and they can be shown to be false any time by going back and comparing them with each other, and millions of dollars can be shown to be unaccounted for by these statements.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—It is time that the Treasury of the Nation was entirely divorced from the finances of the country. . . . No permanent relief can be had from such scenes as we have had in New York two or three times during Grant's Administration but to change parties, and thereby change the policy of the Government.—*Burlington Gazette.*

—Such recklessness in financial matters by the Government, by those banking institutions selected as its custodians and repositories, and such supreme disregard for all rules of political economy as have characterized those negotiating loans and bonds; such indiscriminate appropriations under the head of contingent funds, etc.; such rotten rascalities as have been developed in custom-houses; such a squandering of the public domain to cormorant monopolies; such indifference as to how much the masses of the people were pressed for the benefit of favored rings, and, in fine, such universal corruption as have characterized this Radical rule, have never before been seen or read of in any age or country.—*Kansas City Times.*

—It must be confessed that these rascalities are getting to be frightfully frequent; and there are either mistakes made in the appointments or there is something in the revenue service that demoralizes men who get into it. It may be, too, that these recreant public servants are victims of the prevailing epidemic of fraud.—*Lafayette Journal.*

—The people should blame themselves for this wide-spreading corruption. Do we not see periodically, to our disgust, crowds of greedy office-seekers disposed to attain their object by lavishing more of their own or their friends' money than the honest perquisites of the office sought after? Are they such patriots as to be willing to serve the country at their own expense? No! They intend to *make the office pay*. Hence that long and sad list of peculations, back-pay, embezzlements, and briberies which cause every good man to blush for the country, and make it a by-word of reproach among the nations of the earth.—*Galveston Commercial.*

—Not a few people were disposed to say: Let these men who habitually gamble with the finances of the country, and organize disaster that they may profit from the ruin of others,—let these men now take the consequences. But the disaster is no longer a purely financial one, in the sense in which it has hitherto been called such; it has gone outside of financial circles, and in a direction to reach almost every interest and industry of the country.—*Bay City (Mich.) Chronicle.*

—All these banks are as good as the system allows. Their weakness is inherent in their very nature. . . . It is a feeble affair at best, but it would be insanity itself to puff the public breath against it in critical moments. It has remained for America to embark in a credit bubble that embodies all the worst features of every scheme of the kind heretofore known to human annals. For that reason, it should be dealt by tenderly, or it will die long before maturity. It is too diseased to ever reach complete manhood.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—To this complexion must we come at last; and the people who insist that irredeemable paper is better than coin, know they are uttering a falsehood coined by gamblers to rob honest men. The masses of the people who do not gamble, but are honest men who wish to have all they earn by their honest toil, and want no more, should insist upon the legislation which will bring about such a state of things, in such manner as to do the least injury to the country.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—It should be kept in mind that the present state of things is an unnatural one, and is due to the violations of the laws of trade which have taken place, chiefly in the excessive advances to railways, on hypothecated unsalable bonds. But further, the existing trouble should not have arisen. Now, it must be clear that, looking to the future—which, after all, is the point of chief interest,—it is of first importance that the action of the Government should be such as to repress, rather than to promote, like violations of sound policy in the future.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—A wild rumor was started some time since, by whom we do not know, that certain members of Congress were arranging a project to buy up at a very small figure, all the certificates of indebtedness issued by the reconstructed States, and then force a bill through Congress, devolving this entire debt on the United States Government. The press North never deemed the subject worthy of serious thought. But at the South the affair seems to be taken seriously, and various journals are urging arguments in favor of the Government assuming such debts. We do not need to go over their several reasons, chief among which were, that the Republican party will gain in reputation by paying the debt. This may be true, but the reputation it will gain will be undesirable and unprofitable as well.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—Bad men, ambitious demagogues, scheming politicians, unscrupulous wire-working time-servers, plotters of mischief, corrupters of the ballot-box, have long had control of the Republican party. Can these reckless, selfish, political tricksters become reformers? Encouraged by the loose morals of their congenial sway, the Credit Mobilier discovered the golden opportunity to accomplish its stupendous frauds, and the back-pay plunderers to consummate their schemes upon the Treasury. Is it to these men that we must look for reform?—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—We make issue only with the corrupt ones who have worked their way to the front for the sole purpose of "feathering their own nests," and who thus bring reproach upon the party. We believe that the Republican party is to-day as honest and trustworthy as ever,—that in their loyal zeal they have been imposed upon by the dishonest ones, who will not scruple to do anything to gratify their own greed for gain. The more honest members are jostled to one side by the unworthy. It is the latter class that the great mass of thinking Republicans want to get rid of.—*Paw Paw (Mich.) True Northerner.*

—This thing cannot always continue. The Republican party has had abundant time to reform itself, and correct all the abuses in its midst. Has it done so? Has *any* party ever purged itself when it once became corrupt.—*Boone County (Iowa) Democrat.*

—We are surprised to find a clear-headed man talking such nonsense to Gen. Grant as that the people warranted the President's Black Friday folly by re-electing him. The people do nothing of the sort. Gen. Grant did very many things, and one of them was his "mix-up" with Gould and Fisk, which the people condemned, nor can he take the flattering unction to his soul that his victory over Greeley meant approval of all his acts. . . . To take any other view of the case is to give the people credit for want of good sense. Did they approve of the hearty fellowship which has all along existed between Grant and Chandler, and Ben Butler, and Matt Carpenter?" If Reverdy Johnson is correct, Grant's re-election means a popular approval of all these things. Shall we never have done with this silly notion?—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

—What the farmers want is: Their burdens lightened—better reward for their labor—cheaper money—no monopolies fostered by State and Nation—no increase of officers or salaries—less and better legislation—men in office whose aim is not money-making—a less extravagant Government—no rich Government at the expense of an impoverished people—a Government that the people own, and not one that owns the people. These things the people demand, and must have them.—*Gen. Wm. B. Anderson, of Mt. Vernon, Ill.*

—Brother farmers, let us awake; we must make figures as well as dig ditches, grub stumps, and root out errors; increase our stock and crops, and try to reduce our taxes, send our children to school, and honest men to Congress. Let us lay aside all political prejudice (that is all there is left of politics) and labor, not to build up any old party or any class, but to build up our country, seeking our individual good, by securing the good of the whole.—*G. B. Balch, in Charleston (Ill.) Courier.*

—All the abuse complained of can be traced directly or indirectly to the unjust accumulative power of money, and, although the depressed classes are martialing under the banners of reform, yet these commotions are most surely the seed of a mighty but peaceful revolution, being quickened into life.—*Address to Saline County (Ill.) Grangers.*

—The organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, in our estimation, is complete within itself, and, what is still more encouraging to us, is growing stronger every day. Ere another year passes over our heads we will see, throughout the entire land, one of the strongest organizations ever known.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—Had there been no watered stocks, no roads built upon the Credit-Mobilier plans, no arbitrary and excessive levy of freight-rates, there would have been no dissatisfaction among the people, and no Farmers' movement to frighten foreign capitalists. . . . But dishonesty in management and visionary schemes evolved a word,—a single word that contains the whole matter,—*distrust*, that has brought nearly all the great railroad capitalists to the ground, dissipating like the vapor their wealth, present and prospective.—*La Grange (Ind.) Standard.*

—To restrict them now means a vigorous fight against their combined wealth and cunning; but it might as well come now, if ever, and we trust before another winter shall have passed such laws shall be enacted as will for the future restrict monopolies of every class within a proper and judicious compass.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—An old fable has point and application now. As the plague demon passed the gates of an ancient city he told the gate-keeper that he only intended to destroy 30,000 lives. When he made his exit the gate-keeper reproached the demon with having gone far beyond the limit he had promised to observe, as 60,000 had fallen. The demon replied: "I only killed 30,000—fear killed all the others." Causeless, unwarranted fears may now do immense harm.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Pope's Brief with Reference to Pilgrimages.

From the Eco d'Italia, New York, Sept. 24.

To all the faithful who read these words, health and apostolic benediction. While the wickedness of the impious has filled our heart with cares and bitterness, God, in the abundance of his mercy in these most baneful times, has caused many faithful ones to rise in all parts of the Catholic world, who, on the contrary, strive to turn our grief and affliction into comfort by so many testimonials of their affection, by their numerous works of Christian piety. Among those works are frequent and largely-attended pilgrimages, which take place in the most illustrious churches and sanctuaries, for the purpose of imploring of God, the fount of every consolation, and through the merits and intercession of the blessed Virgin, Mary immaculate, and of its saints, the long-desired peace of the Church, its triumph, and the liberty of the holy apostolic seat. But since some holy pilgrimages which were to be made to the most celebrated sanctuaries in Italy at the same time have been, to the sorrow of all good men, interdicted, some of the faithful of our City of Bologna proposed to invite all Catholics to a spiritual pilgrimage to take place during this present month of September, a pilgrimage which they proposed to divide into three decades (of ten days each). In the first decade the faithful, reciting for that end suitable and devout prayers, should imagine themselves taken in spirit to those parts of the Holy Land sanctified by Jesus our Divine Redeemer; in the second decade, to the principal sanctuaries of Italy, and in the third decade to the principal foreign sanctuaries. The faithful having then made humble supplication to Heaven, we will grant, by virtue of apostolic commission, certain indulgences in favor of this pious exercise. We, raising in the highest manner their sacred and generous project, willingly undertake to respond to the prayers which they offer for us in the following manner: Confiding in the mercy of God Almighty and in the authority of his blessed apostles Peter and Paul, all the faithful of both sexes—those at least who, with contrite heart on any day of the next month of September, will perform the aforesaid pious exercise and go through the spiritual pilgrimage—we remit, in the accustomed form of the Church, 300 days of the punishment due to their sins, or in whatever manner incurred. Moreover, to all the faithful of both sexes who for a whole decade (of days) will comply with the same holy formula of devotion, make the spiritual pilgrimage, and on a day selected truly penitent confess and go to communion, devoutly visit any church or public oratory, and there offer prayers to God for unity among Christian Princes, the extirpation of heresy, the conversion of sinners, and the exaltation of our Mother Church, we mercifully grant, through the Lord, a plenary indulgence and the remission of all their sins. All and each of these indulgences, remissions of sins, and condonation of punishment may be applied, in a manner of suffrage, to the souls of those who have passed out of this life, and whose p[illegible] with God had not been fully established. [illegible] withstanding our rule, and that of the apostolic chancery (cancelleria), not to grant indulgences ad instar, and the other constitutions and apostolic decrees, and whatever else to the contrary, we grant the indulgences named in [illegible] instance. They are available for this year. [illegible] We desire that the printed copies and [illegible] copies of this letter, [illegible] public, and authenticated signed by some notary [illegible] enjoying ecclesiastical dignity, will have [illegible] by the seal of a [illegible] same value as the letter presented in its [illegible] form.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, the 19th of August, 1873, the twenty-eighth [illegible] of our Pontificate.

(Signed) CARDINAL ASQUINI.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—PROBABILITIES.—On Monday, for New England, the pressure will diminish, a gentle and fresh southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains. For the Middle States possibly and occasional brisk southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain especially for the northern portion. For the South Atlantic States, gentle to fresh winds, chiefly from the east and south, partly cloudy weather, and coast rains. For the Gulf States, and the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from southeast to southwest, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the lower lake region, cloudy weather, rain areas, and fresh to brisk winds, veering to westerly.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE.

Expedition to Find a New Road Thereto.

Road Found and Distance Shortened—The Southern Route the True One.

What Capt. Jones' Expedition Saw and Did.

Highly Beneficial Results of the Exploration.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, Wyo. Ter., Sept. 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Capt. Jones' expedition has returned, having successfully accomplished its object of finding a new and much shorter route from the Pacific Railroad to Montana than any heretofore traveled. Old guides, Indians, and mountain-men had declared that no new route could be made; but Gen. Ord and Capt. Jones believed differently; and the result has proved that

THEY WERE CORRECT.

On the 10th of July last, the expedition left Camp Brown, on Little Wind River, in Wyoming Territory, and traveled to the Yellowstone Lake, passing along the east side of it, surveying the route as they went. From the Yellowstone Lake the pack-train went to Fort Ellis, Montana, for supplies. The expedition returned to Camp Brown, passing down the west side of the lake, and finding a road which can be made an excellent stage-route with a very little outlay of time and money.

THE DISTANCE

on the route going was much greater than the route when returning, and, in round numbers, may be stated as follows: From the Yellowstone River, at what is known as the Miner's Bridge (being 40 miles below where the river leaves the lake), passing down the east side to Camp Brown, is 210 miles, though *the distance from the south end of the lake to Camp Brown is but a hundred and forty-five miles!* There is a very good trail already made, which could be easily converted into a good wagon-road.

From Camp Brown to South Pass City is 50 miles, and thence to Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 100 miles; so that the whole distance from Bryan to the Yellowstone Lake is a little less than 300 miles. From the Point of Rocks, on the Union Pacific Railway, to Camp Brown, a stage-road could be made which would not be much over 100 miles, so that the lake could be reached with only a little over 250 miles stage-coach travel.

IT SEEMS ALMOST INCREDIBLE

that such should be the case, but the exploration made during the past summer leaves no reason to doubt it, and another year may witness the establishment of a new mail route this way, over a comparatively level country.

A great many explorers have tried to get in to the lake from the south, and over and over again it has been pronounced utterly impracticable and impossible. Indeed, one old guide said there was a range of mountains which was "so high and rugged that a crow could not fly over it." But, in spite of all this, Capt. Jones has persevered, and not only found that a crow can fly over the range, but, what is much better and more to the purpose,

AN EXCELLENT WAGON-ROAD

can easily be made across.

Over and over again have travelers essayed to go in from the south, but none have succeeded. A party, however, went over to the Stinking-Water Branch of the Yellowstone River, and followed it up to its sources, and thus got in from the southeast; but it was reserved for this expedition to make a direct road almost due north from the Union Pacific Railroad to the Yellowstone Lake, which, with its surroundings, is by odds the greatest curiosity in America, if not in the world. I have never seen the lake, but one striking thing connected with it is the fact that I have never met any one who has visited it, but becomes perfectly enthusiastic over its many beauties and magnificent views, and declares that all other sights "pale their ineffectual fires" beside it.

In addition to being a near and direct route to the Yellowstone Park, there is the other and still more important object of making a short and direct route to

THE HEART OF MONTANA,

including Bozeman, Virginia City, and Helena, and the rich gold fields and magnificent grazing-country of that region. The fact is, this road will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the Heart of the Continent, and open up new avenues of trade and commerce, besides bringing into cultivation vast extents of as fine wheat-land as lie beneath the sun.

The travel will be from Helena to Bozeman, thence to Yellowstone Lake, Camp Brown, and some point well east on the Union Pacific Railroad, which it is, of course, too soon to determine at present; but one thing is sure, and that is, the eastern freight will be carried up this route, instead of way out to Corinne, near the shores of Salt Lake, and thence upward into Montana Territory. It will cause a complete revolution in the channels of the freighting companies, as, by this route, the people of the north can be supplied much more cheaply and expeditiously than by any other.

THE ROUTE

taken by Capt. Jones may be described as follows: He left Camp Brown in July; struck across from Little Wind River to Big Wind River; thence by Crowheart Butte and Owl Mountain to Muddy Creek and Owl Creek; thence to Gray Bull River; thence to the Stinking-Water, which he followed up to the Stinking-Water Pass; down to Pelican Creek, where he found himself on the shore of Yellowstone Lake. He followed Yellowstone River down to the Miner's Bridge, near Specimen Mountain; there crossed the river, and followed it down many miles; then went over to Fort Ellis, Montana, 3 miles from Bozeman City.

He returned by the same route to the bridge; then followed up the river on the west side, passing Mt. Washburn, and through the Great Geyser Basin; then around the southern extremity of the lake, near Mt. Sheridan, to the Upper Yellowstone River, following up that stream to the Two-Ocean Pass, where he found a stream of water flowing down a hill, part of which ran east into the Yellowstone, thence into the Missouri, and so on to the Gulf of Mexico; and part into the Snake River, thence into the Columbia, and far to the Westward, until it tinged its waters with the blue Pacific.

He followed down Snake River to Teton Creek, bearing westward, passing round the great range, over a gentle slope and through a beautiful country, until he struck the To-gwo-te Pass, where, much to his delight, he found himself on the headwaters of the Wind River, where a magnificent plain opened before him, locked in by mountains. There were many valleys, through which ran purling streams to meet the main river, and grassy meads giving sustenance to herds of deer and elk. Continuing his course downward, and following Wind River for many miles, he crossed over to Sage Creek, thence to Little Wind River, and found himself at Camp Brown on the 12th day of September, which place he had left on the 10th of July.

In many portions of the trip, the Captain had been obliged to

CUT

through pine and spruce forests; but his men had all worked cheerfully, and everything had succeeded with a will, and wish. No accident had [illegible] as well as he could route to mar the pleasure [illegible] on the whole more like a grand picnic than any one; it was [illegible] and exploring expedition [illegible] laborious, scientific. The expedition had with it

FIFTEEN SHOSHONEE INDIANS

under command of Luisant, who [illegible] service, and were willing to go [illegible] good were directed. Narkok, the interpreter [illegible] Shoshonee Agency,—which is only [illegible] Camp Brown,—also accompanied the [illegible] as guide and interpreter. Much of the [illegible] traversed by the party was entirely [illegible] the Indians; but, being expert [illegible] they could always be sent out on any [illegible] with a feeling of absolute certainty [illegible] would find their way back to the main [illegible]. The whole of the country about the [illegible] Wind and Snake Rivers they had traveled before, but beyond that was a new land to and one which possessed as many wonders them as it did for the whites. They could understand why the white men would strike in the woods, where there was no sign of a trail—and never had been any,—and pursue their course regardless of all obstacles. The Captain's compass was a great curiosity, which they looked upon with superstitious awe. That compass was the great guide of the expedition, and was worth more than all other guides combined.

Capt. Jones has certainly rendered distinguished and valuable service to his country, and reflected credit upon the Engineer Corps of the Army. There never was a more faithful or willing worker in the service of the Government.

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION

have all acquitted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner. There has been a great amount of hard work done; but every one has borne his part so cheerfully that all seem to think little or nothing of it.

Capt. Noyes, of the Second Cavalry, commanded his own company and the Indian scouts, which acted as escort to the expedition. He had with him two promising young officers,—Lieuts. Christopher T. Hall and Fred W. Kingsbury. Lieut. Stanhope E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry, the Astronomer of the expedition, and Lieut. Robert H. Young, Fourth Infantry, the Quartermaster, were indefatigable in the discharge of their duties; and the same may be said of Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Heizmann, United States Army. Prof. Comstock, the Geologist, and Dr. Parry, the Botanist, have already acquired national reputations, and their experiences last summer will add much to them.

Messrs. Le Hardy, Van Frobin, Gabbett, and Bond, of the Topographical party, deserve mention, as does Mr. Hitt, Clerk and Assistant Astronomer.

The results of no expedition undertaken this year by the Government can compare with this as to beneficial consequences to the nation. A new land has been opened, a new thoroughfare proved practicable, and our great National Park rendered accessible to visitors and travelers.

Where a pleasant and rich country was expected to be found, there was, in fact, found a series of mountain-ridges, rocky and rugged beyond anything heretofore known; but, where a mountain chain was expected to be encountered, there was found a fine open country, diversified with hill and dale, the whole surface being covered with a rich growth of excellent grass.

NOTHING WAS KNOWN

of the existence of these places to white men, and our best maps were found to be all wrong so far as the location of the heads of the streams was concerned. A portion of the journey was so picturesque and beautiful that one gentleman connected with the expedition proposes to call the whole region the "Picture-Land." Northwestern Wyoming has redeemed itself fully, and, instead of unsightly solitudes, we find a country well-fitted for the farmer, where there is a series of splendid views and natural curiosities, the like of which cannot be found elsewhere on the planet.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

has been described so often that it seems almost like a work of supererogation to go over the ground again. It is about 35 miles wide, and has about the same length; is very irregular in shape, the indentations of the shores being well represented by a person's hand laid flat upon a paper, with the fingers extended. The most magnificent view which was gained by the members of the expedition was when the party had ascended the mountains on the east side of the lake, and the whole splendid vista, 200 miles in extent, lay spread out before them. This included the lake, the Geysers, and the mountain-ranges way off to the north and west, eclipsing in its beauties and sublime grandeur anything ever before beheld by man. No words can convey to the mind this enchanting prospect, and no painter can show to the eye its marvelous beauties. It must be seen in order to be fully appreciated, and, once seen, the memory of it cannot be eradicated from the mind. Men become absolutely dumb before its transcendent splendors, and get new ideas of the extent and variety of creation. So vast a scene, and one so charming to the eye, does not exist elsewhere on the face of the earth. It seems absolutely etherealized when viewed from the mountain-side, and leaves nothing to be desired.

This scheme has been a favorite one of

GEN. ORD

for several months past, and it was only this summer that he was enabled to carry it into execution. He intended to have the survey well done, and Capt. Jones has certainly succeeded in carrying out his wishes to the fullest extent. Gen. Ord deserves the thanks of every man, woman, and child in Wyoming and Nebraska. Indeed we may go further, and say that this expedition is entitled to the good will of the nation.

To have so broad a land unveiled to civilized men, and rendered tributary to the wants of the Republic, is a thing to be thankful for and to exult over. The expedition has not cost the Government any considerable sum, though

ITS VALUE IS INCALCULABLE.

Every man connected with it seems to have fully entered into its spirit, and to have given it the best service in his power. No more long journeys need be taken up the Missouri River to reach the Geysers, nor need the tedious stage-ride from Corinne to Helena be taken after the new road shall fully be opened next summer.

The expedition reached this place on the 18th of September.

ALBERT G. BRACKETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry.

STARK COUNTY FAIR.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOULON, Ill., Sept. 26, 1873.

The third day of the Stark County Fair, which was celebrated yesterday at Toulon, was one of unusual interest, there being an attendance of 8,000 or 10,000 people. The usual display of cattle was good, although there were not as great a number as is usually seen. The thoroughbreds of Davis Lowman are especially noticeable, and were awarded a number of first premiums. There were a number of horses entered whose appearance denoted that the farmers of Stark are fully up to the times as regards pure breeds and adaptability to road and farm work. The "Clydesdale" horse, imported from Scotland, received the first premium. The show of swine was as good as can be seen anywhere, the principal breeds being the Berkshire, Poland China, and a sprinkling of Chester Whites. The latter breed—which, a few years ago, was bred more extensively than any other—is disappearing before the Berkshire and Poland, which were exhibited in great numbers. The display of poultry was very good, embracing the standard varieties of chickens, ducks, &c., &c.

The department of household industry, principally managed by the ladies, was well filled by substantial specimens of the culinary art, as was amply attested by the rows of jellies, preserves, cakes, pies, &c. This, we think, is *the* department which of all others should command attention; and, if more of our farmers' (and even "other folks'") girls would give as much attention to it as they do to the prevailing barbarous fashions, there might be some encouragement in hoping for a better era of cooking in our homes.

In the department of fine arts were exhibited some very excellent paintings; among the finest of which were a number from the brush of Esq. Shallenberger, of Toulon, and Miss Maggie Rule, of Elmira. Quite a collection of entomological specimens, collected by Tom Shallenberger, and a number of stuffed birds, animals, &c., are among the curiosities.

A runaway accident in the afternoon marred the enjoyment of the exercises. Four or five buggies were smashed, and three or four persons injured; none, we believe, seriously. G. R.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 25, 1873.

The examinations for admission to the University began on Thursday, and were concluded on Tuesday; and the regular exercises of the institution were resumed yesterday.

There were 160 applicants for admission to the Freshman class, and 130 admitted,—a class somewhat smaller than that of last year, owing to the increase in the requirements for admission. Of those admitted, and in regular course, 70 are in the Classical course, 36 Latin and Scientific, and 26 Scientific.

During the past week the Board of Regents of the University was served with an injunction, issued by the District Court, at the instance of two resident homeopathic physicians. The writ commands the Board to appoint and maintain two Homeopathic Professors in the Medical Department,—one of Materia Medica, the other of Theory and Practice. This is in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature establishing two Chairs of Homeopathy in the University, and which the Regents have disregarded.

Prof. Frieze has returned from Europe, and resumed the Chair of Latin.

Prof. Hilligard, the newly-appointed successor of Prof. Winchell in the Chair of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, has entered upon his duties.

Prof. Watson, of the Observatory here, has received a medal from the French Academy of Sciences, as an acknowledgment of his valuable aid in the advancement of science. C. A. W.

—It is reported of two Davenport lawyers that they entered into a solemn compact not to drink intoxicating liquors for a year, except when out duck-shooting, under a forfeit of $100. One of them quenches his thirst without losing his bet by keeping a duck in the back yard to fire at when he is dry, and the other has invested in

SPAIN.

A General Resume of the Position.

Foreign Intervention Regarded as Unavoidable.

Probable Downfall of the Republic, and Enthronement of Don Carlos or a Hohenzollern.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 27, 1873.

The arrival of the American, English, Italian, German, and French squadrons in the waters of Carthagena renders more credible and imminent the prospect of

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

in the affairs of this distracted country; a measure regarded as unavoidable, though extremely disagreeable, by the haughty Spaniards themselves, and with commiseration by all sincere Republicans. Whilst Amadeus reigned, each party in succession held the Ministry, bringing about in the end that sensible young man's abdication; since, all the parties have endeavored to govern at the same time, with the approaching climax for a result. I can assert with certainty that the Republican party has not lost a whit of confidence in its principles; but after having heard and applauded their own sentiments in a speech by Castelar, they look for a practical execution of them, and—

LOOK IN VAIN.

To say that those principles are accepted throughout the country would be an inaccuracy which not the strongest partisan spirit could palliate; but it is at least a satisfaction to know that the popularity of Republicanism in the provinces is commensurate with the relative enlightenment of the inhabitants

IN THE NORTH,

where, for eight centuries, was confined the Royal authority of the Spanish monarchs; where unqualified traditional allegiance to the sovereign, and blindfold obedience to the priesthood are paramount; where ignorance of the grossest kind is general, and education at a discount; where individuality of race (the Basque) is vaunted as a mark of superiority, and a few landholders, possessing the whole country, maintain a feudalism almost medieval in its autocracy, where on the national escutcheon are engrafted the words *Deos, Patria y Rey*,—there must years elapse, and knowledge be plowed into the brain of the people, ere they can be expected to yield other fruits than those of servility and ignorance.

IN THE SOUTH,

on the other hand, live the fiercest of these excitable people; but, though education and just appreciation of social life is almost as rare among the vineyards and orange-groves of Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia, as among the rugged peaks of Biscay and Navarre, the natural advantages of commerce, industry, and intercourse have bred among those Southerners another kind of fanaticism,—that of intolerance of any rule whatsoever; and behold its latest crop in the semi-smothered Intransigente insurrection. It is innate with them, and, however modified, will not be extirpated but by the same process of enlightenment. This Gen. Pavia fully appreciated when, after entering Granada, he telegraphed to Senor Gonzalez, Minister of War, "I have subjugated, but not pacified, Andalusia."

OF THE REMAINING PROVINCES,

the central ones accepted the Republic as a change, and the parties there counterbalanced one another; whilst here, in Catalonia, which has ever been the banner State of the Republic, even here the best patriots begin to recognize the present impracticability of a Republican form of government.

Then we have

NO ARMY AND NO NAVY;

for the Spanish fleet is no longer what it was in the days of the Armada Envincible, and part of it is in the hands of the insurgents, part is temporarily held by foreign powers for having floated the illegal colors of the Internationale,—leaving such a weak balance that Admiral Lobos has to await the arrival of an iron-clad from Havana efficiently to establish the blockade of Carthagena. The best part of the army (best in every sense) is engaged in martyrizing the Cubans, whilst the 40,000 or 50,000 men who remain are a bugbear and a nuisance to the nation, instead of being its glory. The causes of this date back to the reign of the last King, who, refusing to humor a whim of the artillery officers by removing a certain obnoxious General, wounded the sensibility of these Cupids-in-arms, more deserving of a Hotspur's anathema than their commissions, and sent them on half-pay list; the soldiers profiting by this laxity of control to do what they please without asking any one's leave. The consequences are, that Martinez Campos, who is bidden, with 2,000 men, to reduce the strong fortress of Cartagena, garrisoned by 7,000 desperadoes, who hold 200 pieces of heavy artillery, two iron-clads, and inexhaustible stores of ammunition, has no one to work his guns, since the navy-gunners deem it derogatory to their dignity to serve on shore; that there is nobody to direct the artillery-fire in the Northern fortresses now threatened by the Carlists; whilst, in the barracks of this very city, only three nights since, the artillerymen answered the Orderly Sergeant's request to go to bed by clubbing him, and then, loading several pieces of ordnance with grape-shot pointed them to

RAKE THE MAIN STREETS.

Well may the Ministry stand aghast in such a state of affairs, and Senor Salmeron resign his prerogative of pardon into the hands of the Cortes, who will have an opportunity to bicker and inveigh among themselves, that can be productive of but little good.

Meanwhile, Don Carlos de Bourbon, encouraged by the support of the peasantry in whose midst he moves, and who have flocked round his banner to the number of 40,000; by the covert connivance of the French Prefects along the Pyrenees; by the mooted recognition of his belligerency in France and England,—becomes every day more

CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS,

believing that these two nations will, as a matter of policy, oppose the Prusso-Italian project of placing a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain; and the people,—the poor people,—who, one would think, ought to have something to say in the matter, will probably never be asked for an opinion, but will in future pay their taxes and imports with a sense of relief that there is but one slave-driver to exact contributions, instead of half-a-dozen as at present, and that a respite is granted from this protracted term of outrage, pillage, and bloodshed.

EL PICADOR.

THE INCREASED-PAY QUESTION.

EMBARRASS, Wis., Sept. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Certain members of Congress have, it is reported, refused to draw the "back-pay" allotted them. Such refusal is pure buncombe, for it will remain to their credit, subject to their order, as secure as if deposited in bank, to be drawn by them when the storm blows over. A shrewd dodge, but too transparent.

Sec. 7, Art. 2, Constitution of the United States says: "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them."

Now this refers to the President alone; no other servant of the people is mentioned. A singular omission. But, for future security and self-preservation, the people should demand an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that the salary or compensation for services, of members of Congress, or any person holding a civil office under the Government of the United States, should not be increased, except such increase take effect after the expiration of the term during which such increase shall be made.

If we do not demand both the passage of the amendment proposed, and also the repeal of the bill known as "the back-pay bill," we shall have permitted the establishment of a most dangerous precedent; for, in a year or so, if the same party continue in power, we shall have another back-pay bill,—perchance many-fold larger and more outrageous; which God forbid!

Again; according to the section above quoted, it is plain that Grant cannot touch a penny of the salary-grab. Viewed in that light, his course seems all the more unwise and unpatriotic, for he had not even the back-payists' excuse, that "The bait was too tempting!" Then why did he not act the manly, statesmanlike part, and veto the bill? He lost a golden opportunity to thrust aside the tricksters that hide him from those who created him President. A manly, straightforward veto message would have helped to restore his waning popularity; but he has chosen rather to abide where he has fallen, and be numbered with the "mixed multitude" whose watchword is "Plunder."

E. E. B.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Surroundings of Seattle.

Timber—Crops—Soundings in Tacoma Bay.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter., Sept. 12, 1873.

In my last I gave a brief sketch of Seattle, Elliot Bay, on which it is located, is about 6 miles in length and from 2½ to 3 miles in width. One mile to the north of Seattle, and half a mile east of the bay, lies the beautiful little lake called

UNION LAKE,

which is about 1 mile in width, and extends north some 3 miles,—its northern end bowing to the east and south for a distance of about 2 miles, being somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe. It has sufficient depth to float the largest ships, and reaches to within 80 rods of the western shore of Union Bay of Lake Washington. About 2½ miles east of Elliott Bay and Seattle,

LAKE WASHINGTON

stretches away to the north and south a distance of about 18 miles,—its width being 3 to 4 miles, and its depth from 50 to 250 feet. This is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. In its centre, toward its southern end, rises a high island, about 5 miles in length and over 1 mile in width, thickly covered with a grand primeval forest. The lake is surrounded with immense forests of fir-timber, with here and there a clearing, owned and occupied by some enterprising farmer.

OUR FIR-TIMBER

grows to a height of from 150 to 250 feet, and is of a peculiar character, being harder than Eastern pine; readily worked while green, but, when seasoned, it becomes almost like flint, while its durability and strength are nearly equal to oak. Many of the buildings in this country are put up without any studding whatever. The fir-boards, 1 inch thick, being placed upright and battened on the outside, are of sufficient strength to hold up the roof and the upper floor, with all its ordinary weight of furniture, etc.; and, when covered with cloth and paper on the inside, are considered sufficiently comfortable for winter.

A ship-canal cut from the Bay, near the south end of Seattle, through to Lake Washington, at an expense of about $500,000, would make the most magnificent site for

NAVY AND SHIP-YARDS

in the world. Here, too, would be the resort of the sea-going ships of the Pacific, which would seek to lie in the fresh water for two or three days, either to loosen the barnacles from their sides, or to destroy the worms that were eating their keels.

On the southwest of Seattle lie the tide-flats of Elliott Bay, embracing about 4,000 acres, which are bare at low tide; and, just across the Bay, about 2½ miles west of Seattle, is situated the little town of Freeport, at the foot of a high bluff. It has a saw-mill and about 100 inhabitants.

CEDAR RIVER,

a very clear and rapid stream, rises in the Cascades about 60 miles from this place, and after winding its way to the west and north through bluffs, receiving in its course a number of smaller tributaries, it empties into the Black River near the south end of Lake Washington. Black River, the outlet of that lake, runs to the south and west about 3 miles, where it unites with White River, and forms the Duwamish; which runs about 12 miles nearly northwest, and, passing through the tide-flats, empties into Elliott Bay at Seattle. The country west of the Cascades is well watered, with as clear, cold, and sparkling water as can be found on the face of the globe. Innumerable springs dot the hill-sides, and small streams run through the valleys in every direction.

THE VALLEYS

are covered with a growth of vine, maple, soft-maple, alder, ash, and cottonwood, with some cedar, spruce, and hemlock intermixed; but, as the timber is not usually heavy, and the roots follow near the surface, the land is not very hard to clear,—the work of which is usually done by Indians, at from $12 to $15 per acre. The soil, being either of a clayey loam or sandy deposit, largely mixed with decayed vegetation, is extremely rich. The bluffs are all covered with heavy timber, chiefly firs and cedar, and are hard to clear,—the soil being of a light brown or yellowish clay, and quite stony, presenting to an Eastern farmer the appearance of being worthless, but which have been found to produce 40 bushels of fine wheat to the acre, and from 15 to 20 bushels of apples to the tree, on trees six years old.

VEGETABLES, CEREALS, AND FRUITS

of all kinds, yield largely, except corn, melons, peaches, and grapes,—the nights being too cool to grow those products to perfection; while, in the prairie-country east of the Cascades, they are grown in abundance; and those prairies, or sage-brush plains as they are generally called, which have been heretofore pronounced worthless, have proved to be the very best lands for crops of all kinds, yielding from 50 to 70 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The United States steamship Saranac left this port a day or two since for the grand terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad at

TACOMA.

On reaching that place, she lay off under steam, and manned three boats, with competent officers in charge—Admiral Pennock in person taking charge of one of the boats. They proceeded, with lines of 100 fathoms, to sound the bay, to find a suitable place for anchorage. After searching unsuccessfully for some three hours, those on shore told the Admiral he could anchor on the mud-flat at the south end of the bay; when the Admiral told them that a place where a pile, when driven down 20 feet, would bound to the surface, was no place for a ship to anchor; and that, if he were to anchor there, and have his vessel driven ashore, he would be held responsible for his own carelessness; but that he would take his ship to Steilacoom, and come back by land to look at their town,—and left them.

The Puget Sound country is yet in its infancy. In my next I will give some idea of its population, resources, &c. X. X.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Oliver Ames is reported to have said that the Union Pacific Company will soon erect a rolling-mill at Cheyenne to re-roll its rails.

—A jury in Westchester County, N. Y., recently awarded $10,000 damages to a little boy, 2 years old, who was run over by a horse-car and had his leg hurt so that it had to be amputated.

—Castor beans command $2.20 from first hands at Du Quoin, which is one of the largest markets for this product in Southern Illinois. Over $5,000 worth of beans were purchased in that town one day last week.

—A Davenport servant-girl has brought suit for $10,000 damages to character, against the wife of a prominent citizen, who told parties that the girl had stolen underclothes.

—The Captain of a San Francisco steamboat is exceedingly popular with the ladies because he always puts back to his wharf if by the aid of a powerful field-glass, he can discern a female who has arrived half an hour after the starting time.

—The deranged man we noted the other day, as found wandering around in the woods, having on his person a considerable sum of money, has been identified and been taken care of by his friends. His name is Michael Groniger, residing in the town of Washington, Shawano County. His son came in yesterday and brought the old gentleman to town, intending to leave to-day. The money and effects found on his person, amounting to nearly $8,000, were turned over to his son.—*Green Bay (Wis). Gazette.*

—Extract from a Virginian's will: "I will to my nephew, James Madison M——, everything I may have after my just debts are paid, with condition that after I am buried he is to have a marble head and footstone put to my grave, to be seven foot long and four inches thick. I want the following inscription cut upon both ends of each slab: 'Henry M——, born Dec. 16, 1805; died——. He was a great turkey-hunter and a tolerably good fiddler. He desired the above to be placed on this slab. Peace be to his ashes.'"

—M. Villemessant, editor of the Paris *Figaro*, wants to give 40,000 francs toward the rebuilding of the Tuileries.

—The whole number of students in Yale University is 934, not counting those in the department of art and medicine. The Freshman class of the academic department now amounts to 160; of the Sheffield Scientific School to 83; of the Theological Department to 37; total for the incoming classes in all departments, 337, without counting the art and medical schools, which have not, as yet, assembled.

ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Town of Brainerd—Its Present and Its Future.

Views of Some of Its Citizens.

Special Correspondence to The Chicago Tribune.

BRAINERD, Minn., Sept. 23.

At 7:30 this morning I left Duluth, and at 1 p. m. I arrived at Brainerd, 115 miles due West. This embryo city is the headquarters of the main line of the Northern Pacific Road. Contrary to general expectation, I found the road-bed from Duluth to Brainerd in excellent shape. The ties are good, the rail strapped, and the curves and grades easy. General Manager Mead, this summer, has put a good deal of work on the road, and, like Oakes Ames' Credit Mobilier stock, he has placed it where it would do the most good.

On my arrival at Brainerd, I immediately repaired to headquarters, for the purpose of gathering data for this article; but General Manager Mead, General Passenger Agent Sanborn, and Division-Superintendent Sullivan were each absent, and so all the information I have obtained comes through M. C. Kimberly, Engineer of the Minnesota & Dakota Division, and Mr. M. C. Russell, editor of the Brainerd *Tribune*,—a paper that is well edited by an out-and-out Republican candidate for the Legislature and an acknowledged pensioner on the Northern Pacific Company. That is to say, Russell does the Company's printing, and his statements are to be taken *cum grano*.

But first of

BRAINERD.

It is the county-seat of Crow Wing County, and Crow Wing County is Brainerd. Here live some of those patriotic citizens of the United States who failed to secure sinecure offices in the vicinity of their birth-places, and who emigrated that they might bear upon their Atlantean shoulders a portion of the burdens of Government. Their first claim to the friendship and relationship of inlying communities was put forth last summer; a mob hung two Indians. Otherwise, it is above the average type of Poker Flat settlements. It is, to-day, a town of ten or eleven hundred very fair Western people. When the Northern Pacific Road was completed to the Missouri River, it was suddenly discovered that about one-third of its population needed the cleanly application of the bath, and that third sloped on the first train for Bismarck. The remaining two-thirds, having got rid of the riff-raff, and having pecuniary interests, settled down to business, and are as I find them to-day.

Brainerd is essentially a frontier-town; yet there are, in the lumbering regions of Wisconsin, a dozen just such places. New London, on the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Road, is very nearly such a town as Brainerd. Situated in the edge of the great pine-forest which pushes down from the British Possessions into Minnesota, Brainerd has all the advantages of shade in summer, wind-breaks in winter, and freedom from mud in fall and spring. The soil is no soil at all, and, were it not for the tenacious pine, the whole surface of the country would be ornamented by those sand-dunes which were such eye-sores to the overland emigrant when he came into the Bitter Creek country of Wyoming.

THE BUSINESS OF BRAINERD

is mostly confined to supplying the actual wants of Crow Wing County (which is Brainerd) and the men connected with the division-headquarters of the Northern Pacific Road. That is to say, Brainerd has no agricultural country to depend upon either for supply or demand, and no manufacturing establishments save Gen. Le Duc's saw-mill, and Bridges' planing-mill. This much for the present. Now for the future which Engineer Kimberly painted in roseate hues.

"In the winter of 1870, with the advance engineers' corps, I first came to where Brainerd now stands. I have been here ever since. And I have no hesitation in saying that, for salubrity of climate and general physical comfort, there is no place in the world, to my knowledge, superior to this very locality."

This, said I, is all taken for granted. But, now that the western terminus of the road has been pushed on to the Missouri River, and Brainerd has been left here solitary and alone in the pine-woods, what is there in the future to make Brainerd?

"HER RESOURCES."

And what are her resources?

"Located on the bank of the Mississippi River, Brainerd has north of her 200 miles of the finest timbered land in the Union. All the streams, lakes, and lagoons which traverse this vast timbered region have connection with the Mississippi River; and the time must come when a fair proportion of these millions of logs must be boomed and manufactured at Brainerd, instead of being run 280 miles down the Mississippi River to Minneapolis to be sawed up into lumber."

And your market for this lumber?

"All west of us. There is no pine-lumber west of Wadena; and, from the Red River, 200 miles, to the Missouri River, it is all prairie."

As there are but few people in any of this region, when is your demand for the lumber to commence; and when is Brainerd to become a second Minneapolis?

Here Editor Russell replied:

"The demand will set in in earnest when the road is completed into Montana."

I believe, Mr. Russell (said I), that no Northern Pacific man considers the country between Brainerd and Thomson Junction worth anything for agricultural purposes, and very little for its timber. The resources of Brainerd, then, must all be considered as coming from this immediate vicinity north and south, and its connections by rail West?

"Yes, when Brainerd takes her proper place as a manufacturing town, and when emigration tends this way to fill up and occupy the good farming land which every one knows lies between Wadena and the James River."

And what other resources?

Kimberly—"Children, sir; I never saw a country in my life that could produce

SO MANY CHILDREN TO THE ACRE

as Brainerd."

And I thought so, though I confess the textures of a great many of their skins made me doubt whether they were half Chippewa and half Northern Pacific Road, or half Northern Pacific Road and half Chippewa.

From the above it will be seen that neither at Brainerd, nor for the 115 miles between Brainerd and Duluth, is there the slightest possibility of the Northern Pacific Company ever deriving money enough from the sales of its lands to pay for the mapping and platting of the same. But, within a short distance of here, north and south, on the Mississippi River bottoms, there are splendid meadow lands and overflowed bottoms which can be reclaimed and made valuable; and west, toward the Red River, other fine tracts. One farmer, named Moore, living 10 miles west of Brainerd, planted, cultivated, and matured corn hard enough to grind, in seventy-five days, this season. The usual time in Central Illinois is 100 days. Mr. E. DeWolf, of Brainerd, a semi-civilized scientist, advances the singular theory that the reason why vegetation is more rapid in Northern Minnesota than Southern Iowa is because

THERE IS MORE DAYLIGHT.

The chemistry of plants I always knew was governed by the laws of light and heat, but I don't remember of ever hearing DeWolf's theory advanced before. He says daylight begins to show here at half-past 2, and lasts till nearly 9,—in the summer. But the scientific DeWolf had no such satisfactory theory to advance for the length and terrible frigidness of the winters.

The people of Brainerd, of course, feel keenly the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. Brainerd, of itself, is nothing. Like hundreds of other towns on the frontier, it is dependent entirely upon its communications with the world. What the Brainerd people hope and pray for—what they consider

THEIR ONLY SALVATION—

is, first, the completion of the Northern Pacific Road to Montana and Oregon; and, second, the speedy building of a railroad to Pembina and the Territory of Manitoba, thereby securing the immense trade of the Hudson Bay region. There is another project which affords them some hope: The extension of the St. Cloud Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Road is surveyed to this place. The track is already within sixty-five miles of here, and an accredited agent of the Holland bondholders is now looking over the survey to consider its advantages. Should the extension be made, it will create an entrepot at Brainerd, which will set the town forward. The uniform testimony of those citizens of Brainerd who were here last winter is that the cold was no more intense, nor was there any more actual suffering, than what is usually experienced in New Hampshire. There is a great deal of truth in this, for the absence of humidity in the atmosphere always tempers the cold in a remarkable degree. Let us believe them in this respect; let us accept the theory of DeWolf; and then, in the known absence of every essential requisite to the making of a town,

WHAT IS THERE, AFTER ALL,

to induce a man to make his home here? Alexander Selkirk was happy on the Island of Juan Fernandez for a while; but the time came, even in his Arcadia, when he longed in sorrow for contact with civilization. If people can't grow corn and sheep, cattle and wheat, how in the name of Heaven are they to grow towns? And yet I honestly believe there are men engaged here in business who have the brightest dreams for the future. S. V. R. Sherwood, druggist, is one of those men. He, in addition to his pill-dispensary, has three hay-presses in operation. Scandinavians cut and haul marsh-hay to his presses; he bales it and ships it to Duluth, where it is worth $18 per ton; yet he told me the Northern Pacific Company charged him $6 for every ton he shipped. In the absence of any other business, he considers this small margin lucrative. Bridges' planing-mill has shut down; and Gen. Le Duc's saw-mill, idle most of the summer, has temporarily started up to fill a western order.

It would be wrong to hold the Northern Pacific Company or the people of Brainerd responsible for this condition of things. Cheyenne, for five years, has been in the same predicament that Brainerd is in,—no, not so bad, for Cheyenne has always had the military post of Fort Russell to live off of. The present Sheriff of Brainerd will bear me witness that, in the winter of 1867-'8, the town of Green River, on the Union Pacific Road, gave greater promise of becoming a large city than ever has Brainerd. Yet, ten days after the track reached Bryan, Green River City was a deserted place,—more pitiable to behold than one could imagine Oliver Goldsmith's Deserted Village; a roosting-place for prairie-owls, and a haunt for lazy Shoshones. Brainerd is the creature of the Northern Pacific Road; and when that is said,

ALL IS SAID.

If the Northern Pacific Road is ever extended into Montana or Oregon, Brainerd, from her possession of division headquarters and general shops, will always be a quiet, respectable little village. But a city—never.

PHOCION.

The Lord Chief Baron of Ireland Lectured by a Culprit—Extraordinary Scene in Passing the Death Sentence.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 11.

A trial which has lasted forty-three days, exclusive of Sundays, has just terminated at Maryborough. The case was one in which a man named James Moore was charged with the murder of Edward Delany, who lived on the same townland (Derrough) with him; the chief point to be elucidated was whether the injuries from which death had resulted had been caused by violence or by accident, for if by the former there could scarcely be a doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner.

The trial, having lasted since the 21st of July, closed late last night. The Lord Chief Baron's charge occupied only two days, a very moderate period, considering that the reply of counsel for the defense and the summing up on behalf of the Crown each occupied about a week. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 9th prox. A scene of an extraordinary character occurred at the termination of the trial. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, returned into court at a quarter to 10. On the verdict of guilty being announced, the prisoner was asked whether he had anything to say. He said he was innocent, and laid the blame of the conviction, not upon the jury, but upon the false swearing of the witnesses. When asked if he had anything more to say, he replied, "What's the use of talking when I am found guilty?" and his Lordship being about to pass sentence, the prisoner interrupted him repeatedly, saying, "If you are going to pass sentence, pass it soon and sudden, and as short as ever you can." The Chief-Baron proceeded to say that Moore had had a trial longer than any within the remembrance of the most experienced in such cases, and the jury, after a most patient inquiry— "Yes," interrupted Moore, "but they found me guilty after all." His Lordship was again proceeding, when the prisoner said, "Make haste; I am in a hurry; I'll go down below if you don't hurry. I don't want any speeching, and, if you will talk, I may as well have my half-hour." The prisoner then proceeded to give his version of what he said were the facts of the case, condemning several other persons, and saying he had been informed that the jury were nine in his favor and three against him. There was not, he added, much difference between himself and his Lordship, for his Lordship might die in a week, and, although it was hard for a young man of 31 or 32 to be doomed to death, yet he might as well die now as at 70.

The Chief Baron was proceeding again to address the prisoner, when the latter said: "Are you not going to pass it? Be quick, or I'll pass it myself." The Chief Baron then passed sentence, observing that he would not pass it soon and sudden, but would give the prisoner time to prepare himself for the awful doom that awaited him. At the close the prisoner asked to be allowed to converse with his relatives in court. The request was granted. It was a quarter to 12 midnight before the Court-House was cleared. The relatives in court were the prisoner's father, brother, sister, uncle, and others. The sister, on sentence being pronounced, exclaimed, "He is going to be hung unjustly."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......... Sept. 28.

Schr Thomas Parsons, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Jan Jacinto, Buffalo, coal.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Japan, Erie, sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Rosa Bell, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm barge Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Moline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Willie Sautel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Michigan City, lumber.
Schr Magic, Two Rivers, lumber.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Scow S. S. Wilson, Ludwig's Pier, slabs.
Prop Arizona, Erie, iron pipe.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Cecilia, Kingston, stone.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow Green Bay, Green Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Senator Blood, Oswego, coal.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Tanner, Erie, coal.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Kincardine, salt.
Bark Montgomery, Fair Haven, coal.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, wood.
Prop Arcadia, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Dick Somers, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Warren Hannahs, South Haven, lumber.
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, wood.
Scow Sultan, St. Joe, wood.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Republic, Little Sodus, coal.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Wm. Jones, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Orphan Boy, Cleveland, coal.
Schr N. P. Nichols, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, coal.
Bark Onondago, Buffalo, coal.
Schr James Wade, Oswego, coal.
Schr Florida, Oswego, coal.
Schr W. J. Preston, Oswego, coal.
Schr America, Little Sodus, coal.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, lumber.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, wood.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Menominee, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Erie, coal.
Schr Thomas Gawn, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Garrett Smith, Oswego, coal.
Schr Amos Keag, Little Sodus, coal.

CLEARED.......... Sept. 27.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 10 brls liquor, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 34,475 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Onward, Buffalo, 150 tons railroad iron, 15,000 bu corn.
Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 19,540 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 79 hides, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 kegs beer, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Persia, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Gibbart, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Stmr Arizona, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Elvina, Kingston, 17,000 bu wheat.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn, 888 bags flaxseed, and sundries.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 19,200 bu corn.
Brig J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 58,734 bu corn.
Prop E. B. Ward, Leland, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 91 green hides and sundries.
Barge Planet, Cleveland, 37,764 bu oats.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 49,000 bu oats.
Prop B. H. Birchhead, 14,500 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 10 brls whisky and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 610 hides and sundries.
Schr G. Mollison, Oswego, 20,100 bu corn.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat.

Lake Freights

Were more active at a decline of ⅛c for corn and 8⅛c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Kingston. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Barges Birkhead and Gebhart, corn at 7⅛c; schr J. Magee, corn on owner's account; a vessel, not named, for oats at 5⅛c; prop W. T. Graves, part cargo wheat at 8⅛c. To Kingston—Schrs Elvinna and Sam Cook, wheat at 15c. To Oswego—Schrs Mollison and Jamaica, corn on owner's account; and schr Jenkins, wheat on owner's account. To Cleveland—Schr Planet, oats at 5⅛c. To Sarnia—Barge Guiding Star, corn through. To Erie—Two propellers, not named, wheat on through rate. Total, 14. Capacity equal to 55,000 bu wheat; 124,000 bu corn, and 83,000 bu oats. In the afternoon, the schr Higgie & Jones was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 8c, and the barge Rutter for corn to Buffalo on private terms. Capacity equal to 31,000 bu wheat, and 60,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—PASSED UP—Props Tecumseh, Wm. Camil, Ballantine, G. Campbell and barge, Hammond and barge, Archie, Toledo, Philadelphia, Beaumont and barge, Tweed; barks Naiad, S. P. March; schrs Monticello, L. Seaton, D. Stewart, G. H. W. Farmington, L. Parsons, Midnight, J. E. Gilmore, H. Wells, C. Dinsdin, T. Y. Avery, Roscius, A. B. Moore, K. Winslow, Glad Tidings, Lincoln Dall, K. Kelley, R. Winslow, Goshawk, Delos, Dewolf, T. Martin.

PASSED DOWN—Props City of Boston, Annie Young, Snook and barge, Lady Franklin, Mohawk, Europe, Jorick and barge, Sanilac; bark Bissell; schrs A. Mindora, J. Platt, Maxwell, Pepokee, Luff, G. Greenwood, Flying Wood, Bridgewater, A. L. Batros, Triumph, J. Burt, Two Friends, Thistle, H. C. Richard, Pamlico, C. H. Burton, E. A. Mayer, Mason.

WIND—South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
Agents for the United States.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

DRAWING SEPT. 17—CLASS 911.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATIONS.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Information furnished. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. Circulars sent free on application.

TAYLOR & CO., 11 Wall-st., New York.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Black Velvet Ribbons

Eagle A. S. Brand.

PASSAVANT & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

As the banks and the people progress in this struggle to "restore confidence," they will eventually discover that they have been struggling in the dark against a difficulty they have misunderstood, and called it by a wrong name.

There is much talk of loss of confidence, and yet it is generally claimed on all sides that the banks are solvent and will be able to pay all their depositors. What is it then in which people have lost confidence? Unquestionably it is the average mercantile credit represented by bank balances. The depositors believe that the banks will be abundantly able to pay them off with something as good as they gave, viz.: checks and mercantile paper, but the depositors want something better than they gave, hence the demand for currency.

Instead of this being a struggle on the part of the banks to re-establish public confidence in themselves, they are, without knowing it, struggling to lift the average mercantile credit of the country to a par with the credit of the Government.

Much of the present confusion of ideas as to the cause of the panic arises from the popular misunderstanding of the functions of a bank. Instead of being a repository of money, as the generality of people, and even a great many "bankers," suppose, a bank is merely a *swapper of debts*. Every one of the ordinary transactions of a bank is simply a swap of its own debt for the debt of somebody else, the debts being balanced most commonly by property either in transit or in course of production. When A deposits a $100 check on some other bank, and a $100 greenback in his bank, his bank has only bought the $100 debt of another bank and the $100 debt of the Government. In placing these two amounts to A's credit, his bank has given him its own debt of $200 in return. This is his "deposit," a debt which he may demand at any time shall be paid in $200 of Government debt called greenbacks. It is the same with loans and discounts. The bank simply buys the debt of the maker of the note, by giving its own debt, which is set down to A's account as a "deposit." We have no real money in circulation in the United States now. There is no real money but specie. The whole business of banks of this country for ten years has been nothing but swapping their debts for other debts, including Government debts. But in all these transactions the banks have contracted to pay their own debts with Government debt called "legal tender."

The recent collapse has damaged all mercantile credit. The depositors see this, hence there has been a rush to oblige the banks to convert mercantile debts into Government debt. In refusing to pay large demands in currency, the banks are practically asking an extension of mercantile liabilities, and a suspension of the Bankrupt law.

But the banks, laboring away to overcome what they persist in regarding as only an abnormal scarcity of currency, have gone to work in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and other places to supply the temporary deficiency of currency by an issue of Clearing-House loan-certificates. This being only another kind of currency, based on the average mercantile credit which the banks are trying to lift to a par with the Government credit, it is not at all surprising that in New York these Clearing-House loan-certificates are already at a discount of from 3 to 4 per cent as compared with greenbacks. The more there is issued of them, the more they will depreciate, because they are good for nothing except to circulate among a little clique of banks in the Clearing-House. The result of their use will be simply to circulate round and round among these few banks until they winnow every dollar of greenbacks out of their vaults and the banks will be in a much worse plight when they come to the final crash than if they had never used the loan-certificates.

The average mercantile credit of the country as a basis of circulating currency of any kind would perhaps never be so good under any circumstances as the credit of the Government. But in the present case it must be remembered that the mercantile credit of the country at large has been much injured by the recent collapse in speculative schemes. It is, however, also true that credit has been injured more in some parts of the country than others. It has undoubtedly been damaged more in New York than in Chicago, and the loan-certificates of a Chicago Clearing-House Association might not depreciate so much as those of a New York Association. But, after all, the principle upon which the certificates are issued is wrong, and any issue of them in any place can result in no permanent good.

Currency will never flow into the present banks again except under one of two conditions: The average mercantile credit of the community must be raised to a level with Government credit by a liquidation of the present indebtedness of the banks to their depositors, or else the credit of the Government must be depressed to a par with the present average mercantile credit of the country by the issue of a flood of greenbacks. An unprecedented circumstance in financial affairs has occurred. There has been an abnormal expulsion of the currency from the banks. It has placed us in a position where we are obliged to elect which we will do: whether we will liquidate and begin on a *new basis of mercantile credit*, or whether we shall demand a new era of greenback inflation.

If we elect to begin on a new basis of mercantile credit, there is also every reason why it should also be on a specie basis of prices. There is *now* a tide in our affairs which, if taken at its flood, will certainly lead on to the happy result of placing the financial affairs of this country on a firm basis of specie values. There is now such a flood of gold leaving Europe for the United States that it even threatens the suspension of the Bank of England. If we remove the obstruction of the Legal-Tender act, so that this gold will circulate as money instead of being a mere commodity as now, it will stay with us; otherwise it will flow back to Europe again just as soon as the foreign demand for our breadstuffs ceases, and the rate of foreign exchange turns against us.

The greenbacks and National Bank notes cannot get out of the country. Greenbacks would still be a legal tender for all debts contracted prior to the repeal of the act, and also for taxes. They would still circulate as a depreciated currency as compared to specie. But as they are simply the non-interest bearing bonds of the Government, and as they would, sometime, necessarily be funded into bonds bearing some rate of interest, there would be no reason for any great depreciation.

But the great demand for them to pay off the enormous mass of present indebtedness would keep them in active circulation.

At first glance it might seem that this condition of things would make a necessity for the Government to resume specie payments, but there is no reason that this should be the case. If the Government should some time fund its greenbacks, that would be all the resumption required.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

In applying the above remarks in regard to the liquidation of the deposits to the local situation, we do not wish to be understood that *all* the banks should give legal notice that they will go into voluntary liquidation, and quit the banking business. We mean that they should settle up at once, finally and completely, with every depositor who demands the settlement of his account. If the bank cannot command currency enough to do this, it would be an evidence that the depositors did not regard the assets of the bank, and particularly its bills receivable, as being based on sound [illegible]. The only way for a bank to do [illegible] When it has got rid of all deposits, except such as the depositor is *perfectly willing should remain*, the bank will be on a new basis of credit. When such a condition is reached by any bank in this city or elsewhere, currency will be deposited in it, and not before.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

The Manufacturers' National and the Second National have definitely stated their intention of going into voluntary liquidation, under the 42d section of the National Currency act. We have no figures from the Second National that would give much insight into its affairs. From the

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL

we have the following: Deposits, $900,000. Gross assets, $1,500,000, as follows, viz.: Funds immediately available, including cash and exchange, $125,000; cash items, $45,000; bills receivable, $1,180,000. Margin between the outstanding circulation and the market price of the bonds deposited to secure it, about $110,000. Other bonds and stocks considered good, $73,500.

THE DECREASE OF DEPOSITS

in the Chicago banks during the past week has been enormous. From actual figures, taken up to last evening, we estimate the decrease of deposits in the banks of this city during the week up to that time at *over eleven millions of dollars*. The greater portion of this has been sent out in currency to banks in the country. The aggregate of the commercial deposits in the city has, therefore, been diminished about 40 per cent in the week.

REAL ESTATE.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27: City property, number of sales, 115; consideration, $755,757. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $28,000. South of city limits, number of sales, 32; consideration, $189,218. West of city limits, number of sales, —; consideration, $—. Total sales, 152; total consideration $972,975.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,474	6,310	5,581	4,874
Wheat, bu	173,430	105,560	33,148	45,366
Corn, bu	103,420	233,315	181,734	230,692
Oats, bu	45,808	58,300	36,872	72,092
Rye, bu	4,978	10,659	1,121	4,100
Barley, bu	39,480	73,770	65,113	40,419
Grass seed, lbs	117,070	108,345	......	34,382
Flax seed, lbs	155,900	308,422	83,600	23,400
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	44,300	......	30,200
Cured meats, lbs	96,240	114,650	246,919	104,030
Beef, brls	......	......	70	5
Pork, brls	......	......	130	101
Lard, lbs	4,170	46,728	76,730	59,670
Tallow, lbs	4,390	20,135	......	......
Butter, lbs	64,715	64,000	18,400	37,650
Dressed hogs, No.	9	......	......	......
Live hogs, No.	1,028	10,314	4,712	12,630
Cattle, No.	369	1,484	314	1,409
Sheep, No.	317	966	......	591
Hides, lbs	109,579	77,385	21,470	113,280
Highwines, brls	73	134	3	115
Wool, lbs	109,615	55,922	232,054	22,589
Potatoes, bu	1,228	1,641	......	60
Lumber, m feet	3,931	2,608	2,718	1,618
Shingles, m	2,325	2,560	1,653	1,814
Lath, m	610	684	243	227
Salt, brls	16,599	......	938	1,702

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,490 bu wheat; 2,206 bu corn; 7,328 bu oats; 2,260 bu rye; 429 bu barley. Withdrawn from do during the week: 24,413 bu wheat; 13,927 bu corn; 40,152 bu oats; 11,787 bu rye; 7,463 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 476 cars wheat; 280 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 6,000 bu high mixed do, and 17,750 bu No. 2 do by canal; 28 cars oats; 13,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 11 cars rye; 66 cars barley. Total (861 cars), 362,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 27, 1873.	Sept. 20, 1873.	Sept. 28, 1872.
Flour, brls	48,535	36,768	34,261
Wheat, bu	1,151,010	1,348,765	607,205
Corn, bu	1,088,680	1,149,596	1,056,305
Oats, bu	313,118	341,274	387,160
Rye, bu	34,485	50,631	57,208
Barley, bu	279,844	271,312	419,900
Live hogs, No.	58,756	61,188	48,871
Cattle, No.	13,833	20,748	15,480
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	35,037	32,379	22,863
Wheat, bu	605,387	1,533,194	296,044
Corn, bu	1,089,235	820,944	973,212
Oats, bu	261,694	281,343	268,818
Rye, bu	10,296	45,155	20,830
Barley, bu	151,592	130,239	303,077
Live hogs, No.	31,527	47,573	37,828
Cattle, No.	5,691	10,923	8,490

DRAFTS ON GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

We have several times, during the past week, referred to the fact that our commission men are obliged to omit to immediately honor drafts made on them for grain shipped in from the country in the present emergency. Most of them wrote to that effect to their correspondents within two or three days after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the necessity of such action was generally recognized by country shippers. Nevertheless, there are a few men in the country who, in spite of the notice, persisted in sending grain here, and assume to be indignant because their drafts have not been honored.

The condition of the grain markets on Saturday justifies the hope that within a few days, probably a very few, it will be possible to sell all the grain thus forwarded since the panic set in, and of course to remit the proceeds, because sales of grain are now made exclusively on a cash basis. But this was not possible till the close of last week, and then only to a limited extent, as the money sent hither from Eastern points for the purchase of grain has only just begun to arrive. The grain sales of the past ten days were necessarily confined to grain which could not be held longer, most of which had been deposited with the banks as collaterals to secure advances already made, and this was thrown upon the market in such quantities as to cause a heavy decline. This was done because the banks were calling in their loans to meet the demands of depositors, and, under the circumstances, they would no more make new loans than the Graphic balloon would rise after the pulling of the rip cord. This made it absolutely impossible for commission men to send the money for the grain, unless they should sacrifice it at the ruinous figures then ruling, which most of them had the good sense not to attempt. They pursued the only wise course, which was to hold the receipts quietly till the storm should blow over, and let their correspondents wait. Where the grain was owned entirely by the party shipping it hither, it was sold immediately, if he desired it; but in very many cases the grain had already been advanced upon, giving the commission merchant a proprietary right to say what should be done with it; and he exercised that right in a way which the market already shows to have been dictated by sound business policy.

It is no doubt felt as a great hardship by some country shippers that they cannot receive money promptly as usual on their grain. But it is no worse for them than for Chicago shippers, who have been equally unable to draw on New York. Indeed, the latter have been in much the worst box of the two, as they have not been able to draw a dollar since the panic began, and were obliged to sell some or all of their grain at a very heavy loss; whereas advances were made to the country for two or three days in last week, and in very few cases has their grain been sacrificed. There is nothing to do but to wait, and the waiting will not be long.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet today, but firm. There was no special increase of confidence in the financial situation, nor any particular encouragement in the tone of advices from other points, but a strength which resulted from the fact that the great mass of operators had at last reached a point where some of them could assume the position of masterly inactivity, and the others could do nothing. The action of the Board of Trade yesterday had cut off option trading for the present, except in settlement, and the bona fide sale of property to be delivered during the early part of next month, and thus extinguished at one stroke a large part of the trading usually witnessed on 'Change. The receipts were larger than yesterday in grain, but not heavy, and holders were not in a hurry to sell, while there was no pressure on the market to dispose of stocks in store, as the weak-shouldered ones had already sold out, or been sold out, during the earlier days of the panic. Hence the leading cereals were decidedly strong, in presence of numerous orders to buy cash grain and pay the currency therefor. There [illegible] on the floor for [illegible] wheat, corn, and barley, but the holders thereof operated quite cautiously lest they should induce a further advance in prices by seeming to be anxious to buy. They could not, however, prevent a radical rise in wheat, which was wanted by several parties at once, while they did succeed in holding down other markets to nearly the figures of the day previous.

Taking it all together the produce business of to-day developed a feeling which sufficiently proves that it is healthy, and can be tied to; also being on the mend. There really was no necessity for a panic in Chicago, any way. The sudden collapse of ever so many air-castles, the disappearance of a few cookes who had supervised the boiling of a big speculative pot, and even the loss of all the clews to the secrets of the financial world, has not made our wheat and corn worth one cent per ton less than two weeks ago, though it may have lowered the selling price by reason of scarcity of the circulating medium. But the millions of Europe are short of bread to-day for the current harvest year, to a much greater extent than we are short of currency. They must have something to eat, and can only obtain enough by purchasing every bushel that we have to spare. There is, therefore, no reason for alarm. A great deal of money has already arrived here to pay for our breadstuffs, and a great deal more is on the way. The consequence of this will be that instead of being short of money, Chicago will have much more this winter than her general average, though its distribution to the lower classes may have received a check, the effects of which will not disappear for some time. Those who are able to judge think that our coming packing season will be more active, if anything, as a consequence of the present stringency, and that the grain trade of the fall and winter will be unusually active.

One immediate effect of the stringency is the resolve with many of our business men to send no more goods into the country, unless the cash accompanies the order. This will necessarily restrict trade for a while, but the interruption can only be of short duration, after which business will be renewed even more actively for the temporary check it has received.

The most disastrous consequence of the panic is, however, the threatened suspension of work by some of our manufacturers, and the cutting down of force by some traders, for the reason that they find it difficult to raise money enough to make prompt payments to their workmen. It is sincerely to be hoped that these rumors are large exaggerations of the facts. Certainly the present situation does not warrant any wide-spread discharge of workers, as the money now coming in for produce will make the local market much easier within a few days, and, with a restoration of confidence, money may be again abundant before the close of the coming week.

There was scarcely any trading on Change this morning from 9 to 11 o'clock, owing to the suspension of option deals, and some of the members amused themselves in various ways, which, though not disgraceful, were so much out of order, that they were called to rights by the Secretary, and requested to remember that they were gentlemen. The reminder was enough; and the appearance of cash buyers at 11 o'clock, found employment for most of them, either in watching or trading.

The dry goods trade was again reported slack. A fair number of orders from interior and local merchants were placed, but the amounts called for were generally small, and the aggregate distribution was the lightest for many days. In values there were no decided changes, the general market maintaining the firm tone that has characterized it for a number of weeks past. There were no new features to note in connection with the grocery market. In some quarters a slightly increased demand was reported, but the general market was devoid of animation, orders continuing few and small. Prices were nominally firm, and were without change. The situation of the butter market was much the same as on the preceding days of the week. Aside from good to choice qualities, which were in fair request to supply local consumptive wants, there was no considerable movement, shippers being out of the market. Prices were steady at 22@28c for desirable table qualities. Cheese was dull and weak. Country holders seem to be getting nervous, and in their anxiety to unload they are offering their goods at a reduction of 1@1½c from the prices demanded ten days ago. But just at present there are no large buyers at any figure, and at the moment values must be considered nominal. Bagging was but little inquired for, and the market is lacking in strength. The decline in the raw material, and the improved condition of the supply, taken in connection with the diminished demand of the past few days, induce an easy feeling, and orders would be filled at a concession from last week's prices, of a ½@¾c. Coal met with a fair inquiry at firm and unchanged rates. Nothing new was developed in connection with the fish and dried fruit markets. Orders were comparatively few, and the amounts called for were generally light. About former prices were being realized. Hay was not inquired for, save by local consumers, and, though the offerings were limited, the market was weak and unsettled. Hides met with a small demand only, and sold irregularly. No change was noted in the leather, pig iron, paints, and tobacco markets. Oils were moving with fair liberality at generally firm but unchanged prices.

Trade at the lumber yards is slackening up, owing to the condition of our finances, and dealers are generally disposed to confine themselves as much as possible to a strictly cash business. Considerable lumber is still being shipped into the country in answer to orders, but all are operating with caution. There was rather more stir at the sale docks, and several cargoes were disposed of, though generally under stipulations which were favorable to the buyers. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron were rather quiet but without change, as far as prices are concerned. Nails meet with a moderate inquiry at $4.75, rates, with 12½c off to the trade. Building materials, cooperage, and naval stores, were inactive and nominal. There was a moderate inquiry for wool on New England account, which served to prevent the market from being in a state of inactivity. There was no particular change in prices, though they were rather easy. Hops and broom-corn were dull. Green fruits were selling to the retail trade in a small way at various prices. The supply was liberal, particularly of grapes. Potatoes, poultry, game, and eggs were dull and lower.

Hay on track was nominal on 'Change at $15.00 for prime timothy; $14.00 for No. 1 do; $12.00 for No. 2 do; $10.00 for mixed do; $11.00 for prime prairie; $9.00 for No. 1 do; and $8.00 for No. 2 do.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the reduction noted yesterday, New York being quoted a shade better. Sales here were reported of 100 brls at 90c currency, and more could have been obtained at the same price; but not less than 92c would have been accepted where the purchaser could only pay in bank checks.

Lake freights were more active, but ½c lower on Buffalo rates, while there was a big falling off from the last reported Canadian rates. There was a fair demand, but the recent depression has increased the supply, so that carriers were obliged to yield. Rates by sail were 7½c for corn and 8½ for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Kingston. A total of fourteen charters was reported, which will carry out 53,000 bu wheat, 124,000 bu corn, and 83,000 bu oats.

Provisions were dull in the absence of buyers, with no particular demonstration on the part of holders, but a rather weak feeling all around, in sympathy with the decline in hogs. Mess pork was quoted lower for cash lots, but unchanged on options for winter delivery. Lard was a shade easier all round. Meats were lifeless, and our quotations may, therefore, be somewhat wide of the truth. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, $13.75@14.00; do seller October, nominal; do seller December, $12.50@13.00; seller January, $13.00@13.25. Lard, cash or seller September, 7⅝@7¾c; summer do, $7½@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller January, 7¾c; do seller February, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@11c for winter, and 8½@10c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅜@7½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅝@7⅞c. English meats, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅝@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do shoulders, 4⅝@4⅞c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6¼c. Sales were limited to 1,250 tcs lard, seller January at 7¾c last evening.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Sept. 25, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middl'gs, lbs.
End'g Sep. 25, '73	1,423	2,477	781	174,500	1,007,608
Same week, '72	2,023	325	260	304,700	483,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	251,806	212,897	34,880	41,565,500	169,214,276
Same time '71-'72	107,462	178,160	38,611	34,602,680	106,625,852

Flour was dull and little better than nominal. There was a little more looking around early, but the prices bid were so low that dealers could not accept them, and held off for better times, in view of the fact that wheat was stronger, and [stock]s of flour are not large, though the receipts exhibit a slight increase. We cannot yet give a trustworthy range of quotations. Bran was steady and quiet. Sales were restricted to 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50. Total, 300 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50 on track.

Wheat was quiet but strong, being 4@5c higher on cash lots, which now constitute the bulk of transactions, as there is very little option trading except in the way of settlement. There were a good many orders on the floor, accompanied by the cash, but buyers held off till towards noon, being afraid of causing an advance by their bids. They then took hold liberally, taking about all that was offered of the speculative grade. They at first offered 93c, then consented to pay 94c, rose with the demands of sellers to 99c, and then withdrew, the market closing firm at 98c. Options were also firmer, in sympathy with cash, though the whole range was scarcely so high as on Friday. Seller October sold at 97c@$1.01, closing with sellers at $1.01 in settlement and steady at $1.00 without settlement. Seller November sold at $1.02½@1.04. No. 1 spring was in fair demand by local millers, closing at $1.05. No. 3 spring closed firm at 88c. Rejected was almost nominal at 75c. The prospect of wheat is decidedly good, especially if the market be not overwhelmed for a few days to come with fresh receipts. There is a good profit at present prices, for shipment, and New York was quoted to-day as firm, with an upward tendency. 8,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.05; 2,800 bu do at $1.04; 3,200 bu do at $1.03; 13,800 bu No. 2 spring at 99c; 67,200 bu do at 98c; 800 bu do at 97½c; 3,200 bu do at 97c; 29,600 bu do at 96c; 20,800 bu do at 95c; 6,600 bu do at 94c; 5,000 bu do at 93c; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at 90c; 4,000 bu do at 89c; 4,400 bu do at 88c; 2,800 bu do at 87c; 800 bu do at 86c; 8,400 bu do at 85½c; 5,000 bu do at 85c; 800 bu rejected at 75c. Total, 183,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and much steadier, averaging about ½c higher on the whole range of prices. There was a good demand from the short interest, for settlements, the line yet out being estimated at several million bu, but the longs were not very anxious, feeling that there is a good prospect for a rise; hence not very much was done in this direction. The cash department was decidedly more active, there being buyers with the currency in their hands for all the offerings, though they dropped back two or three times during the session when they found that the market was assuming a firmer phase than suited their views. A considerable proportion of these purchases was for direct shipment to New England points, but some was taken by local speculators to carry through into better times, and a little was picked up by October shorts, who were able to fill their contracts at 1½@2c per bu less than they would have had to pay in the ordinary way of settlement. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 34c, and advanced to 35c at the close. Seller October sold at 36@38c, and closed firm at 37c. Seller November was nominal, with buyers at 41c. Rejected was very quiet at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 35½c; 1,200 bu do at 35¼c; 83,000 bu do at 35c; 35,000 bu do at 34⅞c; 45,000 bu do at 34½c; 5,000 bu do at 34⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 34¼c; 25,000 bu do at 34c; 800 bu rejected at 33c. Total, 201,200 bu.

Oats were in good demand, and averaged a little higher on cash lots, which were wanted, to a fair extent, by parties who had the currency in their hands, but did not buy very liberally owing to the fact that holders advanced their views more than buyers had anticipated. The market opened at 27c and advanced to 28c, closing at about 27½c for regular and 28c for fresh receipts. Seller October, in settlement, opened at 28c, declined to 27, and closed strong at 28¼c, though there were very few outstanding deals. Rejected closed at 26c. Cash sales were reported of 18,200 bu No. 2 at 28c; 15,000 bu do at 27¾c; 1,800 bu do at 27½c; 2,400 bu do at 27¼c; 10,000 bu do at 27c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 30c; 600 bu do at 29c; 600 bu do at 28c; 600 bu rejected at 26c; 600 bu do at 25½c. Total, 50,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade easier, at 62c for cash No. 2, and about 63c in settlement, or to pay in a day or two. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 63c; 5,400 bu do at 62c, and 400 bu rejected at 59c. Total, 6,200 bu. There was a good demand for rye to be paid for with checks, but holders generally preferred keeping their property to selling for anything but cash on the nail.

Barley very quiet and irregular, averaging a little higher on No. 2, and somewhat lower on No. 3, which was but little wanted. The speculative grade was in good request early, on the part of both local and Eastern brewers, and they bid $1.20 quite freely, but holders demanded $1.40, as if they expected to get it. Buyer stood around awhile, and then withdrew; the market then ranged at $1.18@1.20, closing firm at the inside. No. 3 closed firm at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (to arrive) at $1.22; 2,800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.19; 1,600 bu do at $1.18; 5,200 bu No. 3 at 96c; 2,400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu rejected at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 79c; 400 bu by sample at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at 107½c; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track; 400 bu at $1.20; 400 bu at 98c, delivered. Total, 17,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 27—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast quiet but steady. Several have been taken for the Continent. Weather in England fine. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California, 12s 7d@13s 4d.

LATEST.

There was no trading in the afternoon, and the markets were nominally the same as above quoted for the closing on 'Change.

It was rumored that 25,000 bu wheat was sold after 3 o'clock for October delivery, at 95c. Also, a vessel was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 8c, and one for corn to do. Capacity, 31,000 bu wheat, and 60,000 bu corn.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady, at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market is very quiet. We continue to quote: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS—A few new beans were offered, but there is little or no demand, and prices are little better than nominal. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business is practically at a standstill. Parties are of course making deliveries on former contracts, but, aside from this, there is very little doing. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manitus, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The demand was light, there being little or no movement aside from meeting the current wants of local consumers. Prices of choice grades were firmly maintained, but for anything below choice the market was weak. Quotations are as follows: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—Trading was of a limited character, the few orders received being for small amounts. No change in values was reported, but the market was lacking in strength, and the quotations were more or less freely shaded. We repeat our list as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Remains weak and unsettled. Factory men seem anxious to realize, and are offering these goods at a material reduction from the prices asked ten days ago. Just now, however, there are no large buyers at any figure. The jobbing trade continues slack at the annexed prices: York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 6@9c.

COAL—The demand continues fair at former rates. Prices remain firm, both for hard and for soft descriptions. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces sold to-day at $1.80@1.82, but the trade is, generally speaking, quiet. Packers are purchasing at the moment only as necessity compels. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75@1.80; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; doucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were dull and weak at 20c. The offerings are large, but retail dealers are purchasing from hand to mouth only.

FEATHERS—Were dull. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Under this head there were no new features to note. Business was far from being active, but, in view of the light stocks in store, a firm feeling obtained among jobbers, full prices being demanded. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were moving to a limited extent only, and were unchanged in prices. Orders were small, and generally confined to meeting current necessities. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—In connection with this market no new features worthy of special comment were developed. The extreme quiet prevalent on the preceding days of the week continues, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34¼@34½c; O. G. Java, 32@33½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31½c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@26¾c; good do, 25½@26c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 24@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27¼@27½c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 25½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do, No. 2, 11¾@11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C No. 2, 10⅞@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9⅞@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10½c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits were in large supply and light local request. Prices were irregular, and grapes considerably lower. Lemons and California fruits were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@5.00 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl. Pears, 75c@$1.25 per box or basket. Peaches, 75c@$1.25 per box or basket; do Crawford's, per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $1.50@2.00; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 40@60c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cary's cultivated cranberries, $15.00 per brl; wild cranberries, $12.00. Quinces, 75@80c per box. Plums, $1.00@1.50.

HOPS—Were quiet. Trade for the time being is entirely suspended. The market may be quoted nominally weak at 40@50c for good to choice new, and 20@40c for old.

HAY—Was again reported inactive, with prices weak and unsettled. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows:—cars to contain 20,000 lbs.—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance, and trade is reported fair. Below are the rates current:

HIDES—The hide market was devoid of animation, and the weak feeling recently developed is still prevalent. We repeat our quotations as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@10½c; do heavy, 9½@9½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24@26c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@17½c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11½@12c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business is quiet. Country orders are falling off, and the trade generally are purchasing small quantities only, as necessity requires. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10	@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½	@ 9	℔ lb

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Orders from the interior have fallen off considerably, and the market is rather quiet. There is evidently a desire on the part of merchants to trim things down as much as practicable, until the financial affairs of the country assume a more definite shape. Prices are steady as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9⅞c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13¾c; 17, 14¾c; 18, 15¾c; 19, 18¾c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were less active, but steady at present rates. The supply is ample. 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and linseed were reasonably active, and were firm, while other oils ruled very quiet, and generally easy. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings are very large, and are accumulating. There was a light local demand, but the supply is excessive and the receivers are unable to dispose of their consignments. Prices are weak and variable, as follows: Old chickens, $3.00; spring do, $2.25@2.50; small do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, $3.00; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 12½c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.25; mallard ducks, $2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00.

POTATOES—The supply in ordinary times would not be considered large, but the trade now is only in a small retail way, and prices are irregular and tending downward: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@90c; Early Rose at 75@80c, on track; yellow sweet, $3.25@3.50; Jerseys, $4.00@5.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was inactive. A sale of prairie was made Saturday evening at $2.60. Clover was nominal at $6.00@6.25; Flax was salable at $1.75@1.85, a few days' time being given, but few were prepared to pay cash. Sales comprise 1 car prime timothy (yesterday p. m.) at $2.60; 1 car flax at $1.85.

SALT—This market is quiet, but many dealers are not particular about making sales unless for cash. A few small orders were placed at the given prices: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Remains quiet and firm. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@120; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This market was moderately active at the subjoined prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—There was a moderate demand at the following quotations: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—One or two buyers from New England were looking through the market, and a few sales have been made, but trade is, generally speaking, quiet. Quotations are without alteration, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c
Burry wool, 10@15c less.	

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

There was rather more doing in lumber to-day. At least the receivers succeeded in disposing of quite a number of cargoes, and diminished the offerings considerably. There was some inquiry for shipment to the interior, but most of the sales were made to local dealers generally under the condition that the money should be paid as soon as practicable. Prices were very low; cargo sales of joists and scantling were made at $8.00@10.00. At the close a large number of cargoes were lying at the docks unsold. Very few vessels are being sent out for lumber, for under the present circumstances it cannot be disposed of, and only accumulates at the docks. Quotations are more or less nominal, as follows:

Choice mill run boards and strips, $14.00@15.50; good do, $12.00@13.00; common to medium, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantlings, $8.00@10.00; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

Are very dull and lower all around. A vessel was taken to-day for Manistee at $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Business at the yards is beginning to slack up a little. Orders from the interior are gradually falling off, and there is less inclination on the part of dealers to dispose of their property, unless for currency; at least many of them prefer to wait for further developments in financial matters. Prices are essentially unchanged, and it is probable the receipts will considerably diminish. No material decline is anticipated. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.50 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @26.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½ @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.37½ @ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $35.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Maple—Clear, $32.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Sept. 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,929	11,850	490
Tuesday	3,991	17,722	721
Wednesday	2,016	11,338	456
Thursday	2,229	9,177	733
Friday	369	1,028	317
Saturday	300	440	....
Total	12,834	51,555	2,727
Last week	21,765	64,564	4,874
Week before last	13,829	61,105	4,924

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	948	4,769	....
Tuesday	1,306	3,227	698
Wednesday	389	9,035	....
Thursday	969	5,923	....
Friday	314	4,712	....
Total	3,926	27,666	698
Last week	11,000	46,894	....

Considering the obstacles that have impeded traffic in all branches of trade, and the stagnation of business generally, the volume of sales accomplished in this department has exceeded all reasonable expectations. The arrivals during the first half of the week were large, aggregating about 10,000 cattle and 41,000 hogs, and as a result there was a rapid depreciation in values, but the prompt and highly commendable action of Superintendent Sherman in refusing to receive further consignments save at shippers' risk, caused a marked diminution in the supply, and at the close the market wears a rather more cheerful look—more cheerful because receipts are expected to continue light, and because no further decline in prices is anticipated.

CATTLE—The market has been lifeless from the opening to the close. Shippers have taken a few car loads from day to day, but the total of their purchases, together with the number sent forward on owners' account, reached only about 4,000, or less than one-fourth of the stock offered for sale. Local butchers have supplied their wants at prices of their own making, and the average reduction on the grades usually taken by this class of buyers falls little short of 50c per 100 lbs. Towards the close of the week several feeders, with cash in hand, entered the market and picked up several hundred head of stockers at low figures, common to medium lots selling at $2.60@3.25, and good to prime at $3.50@3.85. Several thousand cattle (enough to meet all probable demands for a week to come) remain in the yards unsold, and the market closes dull and nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.60@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

HOGS—Add to the fresh receipts the stale hogs left over from the previous week, and we find the week's supply to have been fully 60,000. Of this number some 30,000 were taken by shippers,—principally for the New York and Boston markets,—and about 5,000 by local butchers, leaving somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 still remaining in the pens unsold. The inability of buyers to transact any considerable business through the medium of checks and drafts so curtailed operations that the supply proved largely excessive, and up to yesterday night prices had receded a strong 30@40c, light-weights suffering most. The meagre receipts of Thursday and to-day (only 1,468 head arrived) checked the downward course of prices, and the market closes steady at $4.00@4.35 for poor to extra heavy, and at $4.20@4.50 for light. To-day trading was limited to a few hundred head, chiefly at $4.25@4.40. Only the best grades were wanted.

SHEEP—Have been in light request on local account at $2.75@3.50 for poor to medium, and at $3.75@4.25 for good qualities. Receipts have been small, but about equal to the demand.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1873.—At the Utica City market, this week, trade was dull, with offerings less than 6,000 boxes, about half of which changed hands. The range of prices was from 12½@13c, only a few factories getting the latter figure.

At Little Falls about 600 boxes of farm dairies were on delivery, and met with brisk sales at 12½@12¾c. In factories the transactions were larger than were anticipated—many factorymen fearing that the financial crash in New York City would close the market. And this view was strengthened by the absence of prominent buyers, and the advice of others that sales be adjourned over until next week. The factorymen, however, remained on the ground, making an offering of from 10,000 to 12,000 boxes, about 8,000 of which, to the surprise of all, were taken. The sales commenced at 12½c, and soon advanced to 13c which was top price for best factories, a number of which changed hands. We give the leading transactions, as follows: Dairy Hill, 100 boxes at 13½c; Chapman, 200 boxes at 12½c; Freeman, 52 boxes at 12½c; Avery & Ives, 100 boxes at 13c; Bates, 365 boxes at 13c; Brockett's Bridge, 120 boxes at 13c; Cold Brook, 120 boxes at 13c; Cold Creek, 105 boxes at 13c; Cold Spring, 78 boxes at 13c; Cook & Ives, 100 boxes at 13c; Countrymen, 200 boxes at 13c; Eagle, 382 boxes at 13c; North Fairfield, 100 boxes at 13c; Old Fairfield, 200 boxes at 13c; Hasenclever, 150 boxes at 13c; Herkimer County Central, 50 boxes at 13c; Klock & Nellis, 150 boxes at 13c; George Sadive, 100 boxes at 13c; Lassillville, 100 boxes at 12½c; Little Falls Central, 60 boxes at 13c; Manheim, 200 boxes at 13c; Manheim Turnpike, 120 boxes at 13c; Mother Creek, 128 boxes at 12½c; Newport, 160 boxes at 13c; Neuville Association, 164 boxes at 13c; Nichols, 30 boxes at 12½c; Norway Association, 90 boxes at 13c; Old City, 80 boxes at 13c; Pauling, 70 boxes at 13c; Roof, 100 boxes at 12½c; Shell's Bush, 100 boxes at 13c; Small's Bush, 70 boxes at 12½c; A. Smith & Co., 100 boxes at 13c; Warren Centre, 100 boxes at 12½c; Zimmerman Creek, 100 boxes at 12½; White Creek, 194 boxes at 13c.

Had it not been for the financial troubles in New York, it is believed prices would have advanced to 13¼@13½c for "fancy factories." There is an active demand for the home trade, and considerable cheese at the Little Falls market was bought to fill orders in this direction.

Some of the papers are reporting a large stock of cheese among the factories in Vermont. This, we think, will be found erroneous. We were in Vermont during the week ending Sept. 20, and found the country suffering from severe drought, which had been of long duration. The make of cheese, therefore, in Vermont, is much less than the average of other years.

There was only a light delivery of butter at the Little Falls market this week, and sales were made at 30c to 31c. The weather in Herkimer has been cool, with heavy rains.

Our advices from England are to the second week in September. Our London correspondent says Cheddar cheese arriving in good order sells freely. Bad flavored and heated American cheese is slow of sale, and stocks of this kind are accumulating, as holders refuse to face the loss necessary to realize. The quotations are 60f to 61f the cwt, and no extra fine in market. English Cheddar sells at 76f to 88f per cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 12s 6d; white, 12s 9d@12s 11d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 32s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 27—4 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; account, 92½; 5-20s of '65, 94½; do of '67, 96; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 41½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8½@9d; Orleans, 9½@9½d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Cheese, 61s.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.—5-20s of 1862, 96½.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rentes, 58f 27½c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Manufacturers' agents are still quiet, but there is a fair jobbing movement of assorted merchandise. The market for cotton goods is steady and firm, and jobbers' stocks light. Flat-fold cambrics jobbing at 7½c, except the Harmony make, which is 7c. Dark madder and Polka spot prints fairly active. Cotton and wool flannels, blankets, and fine cassimeres in fair request and firm. There is an improved feeling and more confidence in trade.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The disturbance in financial affairs has seriously interfered with the wool trade. The market and prices are nominally as follows: Ohio medium, extra, double extra, and treble extra, 50@52c; Michigan, 48@51c; New York, Wisconsin, and Indiana, 47@50c; combing and delaine, 55@65c; unwashed Western, 25@36c; superfine and extra pulled, 35@57c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—COTTON—In better demand; middling uplands, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower. Receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.20@5.80; common to good extra, $6.20@6.40; good to choice do, $6.45@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.10@8.00; Ohio extras, $6.20@8.00; St. Louis, $6.50@10.50. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 457,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.40; rejected spring, $1.22; No. 2 Chicago, $1.37@1.40; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.46; Northwest spring, $1.40; winter red Western, $1.60. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn scarce and higher; receipts, 89,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 61@63c; sail do, 64@65½c; high mixed and yellow, 65@66c; white, 66@67c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 49@52½c; white, 52@55c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 27@28c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 40@55c for crop of 1873.

LEATHER—Quiet and steady at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and nominally unchanged, but cash buyers can obtain decided concessions.

GROCERIES—Coffee very quiet; Rio, 21@23c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses and rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Entirely nominal.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 39@39½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; heavy new mess in a jobbing way, $17.50. Beef dull; plain mess, $8.50@10.00; extra, $10.00@12.00. Hams dull and irregular; common to prime, $18.00@23.00. Tierce beef very quiet; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $18.00@20.00; cut meats dull and unchanged; middles unsettled; long clear, 8½@8⅝c. Lard steadier; old Western steam, 8 5-16@8⅜c.

BUTTER—Firm for fine lots; common and medium grades dull; fair to prime Western, 20@28c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 98c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. The difficulty in negotiating drafts on other points restricts business; closing price $5.60@6.25 for medium to choice. Wheat irregular, and business confined to settling contracts; closed at $1.04 for No. 2; cash wheat entirely nominal; in store to-day 1,010,000 bu. Oats quiet at 33½c for No. 1. Corn, 38c for No. 2. These prices are street prices. The regular Board will open again on Monday.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour; 149,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 brls flour; 41,000 bu wheat.

FREIGHTS—8c for wheat to Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour: fair local demand. Wheat very dull and unsettled; Milwaukee club at $1.18. Corn stagnant and no disposition to operate, while values are uncertain; 1,000 bu No. 2 sold in lots at 55c. Oats very dull; Ohio lots, 40c. Rye dull; No. 2 Western, 87c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull; 12c for wheat and 10c for corn to New York.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Market for grain entirely nominal; prices not yet established; no shipping movement in produce.

PETROLEUM—Firm; spot oils unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm, and scarce; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; yellow, 65@66c; mixed, 63c. Oats quiet and weak; white Western, 50@52c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Scarce at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.30@1.40. Corn dull and nominal; mixed Western, 58@60c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 42@43c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Entirely nominal.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee held $1.45. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley quiet, held at $1.50, with $1.40 bid.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The entire produce market is at a standstill, caused by quarantines in the interior and unsettled condition of finances.

STERLING—Nominal; sight, ⅜c discount; gold, 114½.

COTTON—Improving; sales 1,380 bales; demand good for Havre and the North; good ordinary, 15½@15¾c; strict good ordinary, 15⅞@16c; low middlings, 16½@16¾c; middlings, 17@17½c; strict good middlings, 17¾@18c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; extra, $1.49@1.50; No. 1, $1.46@1.47½; amber, $1.37 bid, $1.34 asked. Corn steady at 47c. Oats dull and lower at 36c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.35@1.35½ cash; $1.35 October; $1.43 November; No. 2 red, $1.30 cash; $1.33 seller October; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.45. Corn dull; high mixed, 46@46½c cash; 46⅞@47 October; low mixed, 45c. Oats dull; No. 2, 34c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, none; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal; only small order trade. Wheat firmer and more doing; No. 2 spring 90c; No. 3 red fall $1.20; No. 2 held at $1.37½, bid. Corn offered at 39c cash; no sales; October sold at 40½@41c. Oats firmer; car lots No. 2, 30½c in elevator, 31½c for out. Barley firmer; sample lots of Iowa spring $1.00; choice Wisconsin $1.55. Rye higher at 63@65c.

WHISKY—Lower; 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—no sales. Bacon dull and lower; order sales of shoulders at 8½c; clear rib 9¼@9½c; clear 9½@9¾. Lard; no sales.

HOGS—Better at $3.90@4.18.

CATTLE—dull and lower; very little doing at full range, 7½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Little doing in the general markets, but there was a shade better feeling on 'Change to-day, which was more manifest at the close. Flour in limited local demand, at unchanged prices; $6.90@7.10. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red winter, $1.35. Corn unsettled and easier at 52@53c. Rye easier and quiet at 82@83c. Oats nominally unchanged at 36@44c. Barley quiet and firm; fall, $1.35@1.50.

PROVISIONS—Very little doing, and prices are largely nominal. Mess pork nominal at $15.00. Lard quiet; steam nominally at 7½@8c; kettle, 8c; job lots, 9½c. Bulk meats nominal; holders indisposed to offer stocks at present. Bacon—Only a jobbing demand.

WHISKY—Nominal; salable at 90c; held higher.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one trusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one [illegible] such service, it is of the utmost importance to [illegible] only a man whose experience is equal to his offer [illegible] call aid, and without prejudice, or any interest [illegible] other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COBURN

Medical Institute,

[illegible] 175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner [illegible], Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. [illegible] for the treatment and cure of all forms of [illegible] diseases in both sexes. This Institution [illegible] Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate [illegible] [illegible] Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] All confidential. Office hours [illegible] to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South [Clark]-st., Chicago, [illegible] consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all [illegible] or nervous diseases. [illegible] DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. [illegible] Illustrated with numerous fine engravings [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible] Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible] given that the annual meeting of the [stockholders] of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis [Railroad Company] will be held at the Offices of the Company [in the city] of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the [illegible] next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. R. CABLE, President.

[illegible] WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

Still Another Bill Filed Against John Davis & Co.

Crane Brothers Want Another Receiver Appointed and a Full Accounting.

Proceedings Before the Supreme Court on Saturday.

Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company on Saturday filed a lengthy bill against John Davis, Joseph Creswell (John Davis & Co.), E. G. Hall, J. J. Walworth, R. M. Eddy, and George S. Bowen. The bill sets out the embarrassment of Davis & Co. last fall, the meeting of the creditors, examination of assets, and appointment of Bowen as Trustee or Receiver, together with the arrangement to pay all claims under $100 in full, and of larger sums 65 cents on the dollar, facts which are familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, and need not be stated again. The bill then states that the Receiver was to take exclusive charge of all moneys, notes, and other assets, and not allow Davis & Co. to have any control over them, to pay the hands, buy what material was needed to furnish present contracts, and narrow the business as much as possible, to convert it into cash. Instead of doing this, complainants allege that Bowen neglected his duty, allowed Davis & Co. to acquire partial control of the moneys received, to make new and large contracts, and in divers other ways to break the contract. Also that the dividend was to be paid in a reasonable time, which would be the first of March, 1873. It has not been paid yet, and Bowen has at one time pretended that he was about to declare a dividend, at another that he would give the trust up to Davis & Co., and in various ways excused himself from performance. The trust is now broken; and complainants insist that they are not bound to accept the 65 per cent, but are entitled to the whole, amounting to over $15,000, with interest from March last. Their only consideration in agreeing to such compromise was the representation of the Committee, that if the Company was driven into bankruptcy, the only other expedient, it would be worse for their creditors. Complaints state that Davis & Co. have enlarged their assets by good contracts, and are probably able to pay in full. Bowen represents that he will give up the trust, and complainants fear he will. They state, moreover, that he is incompetent to carry out such trust. Wherefore complainants ask an injunction against Bowen, to prevent him from surrendering his trust, and from a misappropriation of the assets, for an account, the removal of Bowen, and appointment of another Receiver, though without relieving him from any liability he may have subjected himself to by his malfeasance, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay complainant's demand in full.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of J. T. Foskett, an order was entered allowing the Assignee to sell notes, and on giving ten days' notice.

The Assignee of A. B. Wrisley and others was allowed to sell certain property for $6.75.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Bridget O'Reilly commenced an action on Saturday, in trover, against George Sehman, Samuel Billings, D. H. Call, Edwin Yale, William F. Blocki, Enos Slosson, and Henry Pierce, for $10,000.

An order was entered in the case of Henry W. Kingsbury, a minor, that his guardian be allowed to borrow $35,000 for five years, at 9 per cent interest, secured by mortgages on minor's lands.

It is hoped that Mr. Reed will be well enough to appear at the Criminal Court Monday. The Bean and Puffenberger motion, which was adjourned on account of his illness, will be argued on Tuesday.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Scholfield being absent. The business transacted was as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

547 to 551 inclusive—Michael Good v. The Trustees of the Town of Aledo. Petition is made for a rule to show cause why the appeals should not be dismissed. A rule will be entered requiring the appellant, by the 10th day of October, to show cause. A copy of this rule must, however, be served on the administratrix ten days before the expiration of the rule.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

555—Thomas Knox et ux. v. Peter Brady. The motion for supersedeas in this case is allowed on filing a bond in the penal sum of $500, with security to be approved by the Court.

BY MR. JUSTICE M'ALLISTER.

522—Isaac R. Stowell v. Helen Beagle. In this case an appeal was taken at the February term of the Henry Circuit Court, 1873, and was dismissed by this Court on the 17th of September for want of record. Now an application is made to set aside that dismissal, and for leave to file a record, and have the cause docketed and stand continued. It has been the practice of this Court, for half a century, to require the application to be made before the time expires for the filing of the record. The sickness of the attorney is shown, in the present instance; but it makes no difference what the showing is, it is beyond the power of the Court to allow a record to be filed on an appeal after the statutory time has expired. This rule has been announced on various and numerous occasions, and ought to be understood by the bar.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

292—The Commissioners of Highways of Yorktown v. The People ex rel. Wm. Bonker, et al. This case was decided at the previous term of the Court, but was simply reversed, without making an order to remand the cause to the Court below. The parties now move for an amendment of the judgment, so as to remand the cause to the Court below for further proceedings. The order will be made.

BY MR. CHIEF-JUSTICE BREESE.

275—John F. Smith v. Charles A. Knight. On the 25th of this month an order was entered on the docket dismissing the appeal, the Court understanding, at the time, that the motion was made on a short record; but that does not appear to be the case. There is now a motion entered to dismiss the appeal for the reason that appellant did not assign errors, as required by Rule 16, and for the reason that errors are not yet assigned. This motion will not be allowed, but a rule will be entered requiring the appellant to show cause, by Monday next, why the cause should not be dismissed, and if cause be not shown by that time, the appeal will be dismissed.

The Chief Justice directed a license to practice to be issued to Orin J. Turner, his papers being satisfactory.

NEW MOTIONS.

Mr. Dent moved the admission of Philip Myers, from the State of Iowa.

Mr. Cameron moved the admission of Parker Brookins, from Michigan, Eugene Fellows, from Louisiana, and Frank Compton, from Ohio.

51—Eugene Tuttle, impleaded, &c., v. Auren Garrett et al. Motion to set aside order of submission.

94—Elisha Buckman et al. v. Sarah Alwood et al. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for certiorari. Motion for leave to file cross-errors, and for extension of time in which to file brief and argument of defendant in error.

161—Fred O. Kimball et al. v. W. McKendric Tooke. Diminution of record suggested, and amended record filed as per stipulation. Motion for additional time to file brief by appellee, on affidavit filed.

184—[illegible] Blanchard v. Almina Williamson. Motion to set aside order of affirmance.

275—Sophia T. Griswold et al. v. George Kellogg. Motion for extension of time in which to file briefs and abstract.

369—Charles Allen et al. v. John Watt. Motion for an order of [illegible] to carry into effect the terms of a stipulation on [illegible]. Motion to place cause at the foot of the docket on affidavit filed.

374—William H. [illegible] v. Jacob B. Shipherd. Motion to strike from the transcript the bill of exceptions, on suggestions filed.

CALL OF DOCKET.

The call of the docket Monday was as follows:

221—Stephen R. Moore v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company. Taken on call.

222—Marid L. Ferrell v. August Hirsh. Taken on call.

223—Otis Durfee v. W. B. [illegible]nnel et al. Taken on call.

224—Ed. R. Kendall v. Ju[illegible] M. Liniberg. Taken on call.

225—Henry C. Wright v. [illegible] P. Brosseau et al. Continued.

226—Nathan G. Smith v. D[illegible] Cremer et al. Taken on call.

227—The National Insurance C[illegible] v. The Chamber of Commerce. Taken on call. This case relates to an insurance [illegible] old Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, the loss [illegible] caused by the great fire.

228—William Wray et al. v. The Pe[illegible]. This case was transferred to the Peo[illegible]cket, and taken on call last Monday.

229—Robert Fergus et al. v. The Ga[illegible] Planing Mill and Lumber Manufacturing Co[illegible]. Taken on call.

230—John Ryan et al. v. Sarah Donnelly[illegible] on call.

231—Levi M. Haverstick v. Robert Fe[illegible] et al. Taken on call.

232—Sarah Wade v. Reuben M. Pritchard. [illegible] call.

233—The Prairie Farmer Company v. Alva B[illegible] et al. Taken on call.

234—Nathan Corwith et al. v. B. F. Culver. Taken on call.

235—Charles B. Farwell, impleaded, etc., v. William Warren. Taken on call.

236—The C. R. I. & P. R. R. Company v. Jo[illegible]. Taken on call.

237—John A. Gage et al. v. Charles A. Lewis. Argued by H. K. Whiton for appellant, and taken by Court.

238—Eugene P. Palmer v. M. J. Richardson. Same.

239—Alfred Guest et al. v. W. H. Reynolds. Same.

240—John Cooke v. Patrick W. Murphy. Taken on call.

MONDAY'S CALL.

The call on Monday will be from 241 to 260, inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

CLERK'S OFFICE, MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 24, 1873.—The following opinions of June term, 1873, were this day received:

4—Ill. Central R. R. v. Nunn. Affirmed.
9—Meyers v. Phillips. Reversed and referred.
11—Albright et al. v. Smith et al. Reversed.
12—Masse v. Belford. Reversed and referred.
14—Chipron v. Falkert et al. Affirmed.
15—Allen v. Nichols. Affirmed.
16—Morgan v. Johnson. Affirmed.
18—The People ex rel. v. Allison. Rule discharged.
22—Hale et al. v. Morgan. Reversed and referred.
23—Haynes et al. v. Hayes. Affirmed.
24—McIntosh v. Sanders. Affirmed.
26—Wallace & Ringel v. Espy. Reversed and referred.
27—Miller v. Blow. Affirmed.
28—City of Alton v. Hope. Affirmed.
29—Kingsbury v. Wall. Reversed and referred.
30—Fisher v. Eslaman. Affirmed.
33—Decker et al. v. Hughes et al. Affirmed.
34—Barger v. Hobbs. Affirmed.
37—Wickersham et al. v. Wickersham. Reversed and referred.
38—Cobb v. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Reversed and referred.
39—Georg v. Bischoff et al. Reversed and referred.
42—Smith v. Hickman. Affirmed.
43—Robins v. Swain. Reversed.
45—Adkinson v. Tanner. Reversed and referred.
48—Hall v. Steel. Reversed and referred.
49—Conover v. Musgrave et al. Reversed and referred.
51—Chiles v. Belleville Nail Mill Company. Reversed and referred. Breese, Chief Justice, dissents.
58—Allmon v. Stevens. Affirmed.
59—Stevens v. The People, etc. Affirmed.
60—Menard et al. v. Hood et al. Reversed and referred.
61—Kruse v. Kruse. Reversed and referred.
62—Bartlett Coal & Mining Company v. Roach et al. Affirmed.
64—Woolbridge et al. v. Gage et al. Affirmed.
66—Greenwood v. Jenkel. Affirmed.
68—Mitchell v. Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company. Reversed and referred.
70—Laforge v. Matthews. Affirmed.
71—Otten v. Lehr. Affirmed.
73—Talbot v. Hill et al. Reversed and referred. Scott, Justice, dissents.
74—St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company v. Dorsey. Affirmed.
76—Thomas v. Hebenstreit. Affirmed.
77—McNail v. Ziegler. Affirmed.
78—Brown v. Boyce, Jr. Reversed and referred.
80—Scheel et al. v. Eidmann et al. Reversed and referred.
81—Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company v. McClintock. Affirmed.
82—Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company v. Cobb. Affirmed.
84—Short v. Millard. Affirmed.
85—Haynie v. Dickens. Affirmed.
86—Rogers v. Myers et al. Affirmed.
87—Padfield v. Padfield. Affirmed.
89—Stevens v. Allmon. Reversed and referred.
91—Tinkler v. Cox. Reversed and referred.
97—Kagay et al. v. Trustees of Schools, etc. Affirmed.
98—McGehee v. Gold. Affirmed.
100—McHainey v. Trustees of Schools, &c. Reversed and referred.
102—Bains v. Mann, et al. Affirmed.
103—Hosmer v. Boyd, et al. Reversed and referred.
105—Brown v. Cozard, Sr., et al. Affirmed.
108—Kennedy v. Hall. Reversed and referred.
109—Reed et al. v. Ellis et al. Affirmed.
110—Crow v. Bowlby. Reversed and referred. Breese, Chief Justice, dissents.
113—Phillips v. Quick. Affirmed.
114—Lyons et al. v. The People, &c. Affirmed.
115—Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Gillis. Affirmed.
117—Montross v. Bradsby. Affirmed.
119—Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company v. Andrews. Affirmed.
120—Draper v. Draper. Affirmed in part.
129—Colcord v. Alexander. Reversed and referred.
134—St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company v. Bradshaw. Reversed.
139—Gridley v. City of Bloomington. Reversed and referred.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. M. Gould, of Moline, is at the Pacific.

J. R. Poor, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

M. H. Topping, of Alton, is at the Pacific.

A. L. Bassett, of Cleveland, is at the Pacific.

J. N. Jefferson, of Memphis, is at the Pacific.

A. G. Angete, of Providence, R. I., is at the Pacific.

Archibald M. Cassels, of Montreal, is at the Sherman.

J. W. Fogarty and family, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

W. M. Queen, proprietor of Queen's Circus, is at the Commercial.

J. C. Thompson and family, of Washington, D. C., are at the Sherman.

L. A. Mitchell, of Denver, and George J. Mitchell, U. S. N., are at the Pacific.

S. M. Stevenson, of Menominee, the "Lumber King of the North," is at the Commercial.

Kelley and Leon, the noted minstrels, who commence an engagement at Aiken's this evening, are at the Commercial Hotel.

"Happy Cal Wagner" and his jolly family were at the Commercial yesterday. They left for Louisville last evening.

Dr. Wooster, Dr. Kingsbury, Prof. Hopkins, Prof. Seeley, and the Rev. Dr. Treat are at the Sherman. They are on their way home from Minneapolis, where they went to attend the meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Wilkie Collins was received this evening by the Lotos Club.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—Joseph Arch, President of the Agricultural Labor Union of England, accompanied by Mr. Clayton, is here, guests of the Ontario Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. C. C. Washburn delivers an address at the Berlin (Wis.) Fair, Oct. 9.

Judge Brennan, of the Muscatine Court, fined a witness, on Wednesday, $85 for being late.

Alexander H. Stephens has contributed $500 toward the building of the Catholic College in Georgia.

Miles Taylor, a New Orleans Representative in Congress from 1855 until the war, died Sept. 24, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Gen. N. P. Banks is spoken of as a probable member in the Lower House of the next Massachusetts Legislature from Waltham.

J. S. Denman, of Winona, has been appointed State Agent of the Minnesota Patrons of Husbandry, under $50,000 bonds.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Francis Wells, of Philadelphia, as Commissioner of Public Charities, vice Dr. Wilmer Worthington, deceased.

Judge J. S. Dewey, of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Michigan, has resigned, and Gov. Bagley has appointed Levi B. Taft, of Pontiac, to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. John James Audubon, widow of the famous naturalist, now in the 86th year of her age, left New York last week to visit Louisville, Ky., where she expects to spend the winter with family friends.

William E. Fairchild, of the East St. Louis (Ill.) *Press*, who died last week, was formerly editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, and later of the *Ohio Farmer*, and was two terms a member of the Ohio Legislature.

It is said that Minister Bancroft has decided to discontinue his Sabbath evening parties at the American Legation in Berlin, next winter, in deference to the wishes of Americans residing at the Prussian Capital.

The newest subscription-book is George Alfred Townsend's "Washington Outside and Inside," a volume of 750 pages, with wood-cuts innumerable, and made up mostly from the author's "Gath" letters to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Capt. Ephraim Talbot, born in Providence, R. I., the 17th of Nov., 1773, died at Plainfield, Conn., Sept. 23, lacking only fifty-five days of completing his 100th year. Capt. Talbot was, for many years, a prominent citizen of Providence.

The wife of Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor, who died last week, at Berlin, belonged to an old Pomeranian family. Herr von Bismarck and Fraulien Johanna von Puttkammer first became acquainted at the house of their neighbor, Herr von Blackenburg. Their marriage took place in 1847, when the bride was 23 years of age. A daughter and two sons resulted from this marriage, which has always been characterized by the most harmonious relations.

Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, Congressman-elect from Illinois, says he will make it his first business when he gets to Washington to find out what sum a representative of the people can live on in a decent, befitting manner, and will then exert himself to have the salary fixed at that figure. Mr. Cannon will find that the cost of "a decent befitting" support will range from $900 to $150,000, according as Mr. and Mrs. Congressman shall define those very uncertain adjectives, "decent" and "befitting."—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel*, the Republican organ at the State Capital, charges Simon Conover, one of the United States Senators from Florida, with having embezzled and stolen a large amount of the State funds while he was State Treasurer,—1868 to 1872,—and, in substantiation of the charge, publishes a letter from the present State Treasurer, Charles H. Foster, to Acting-Gov. M. L. Stearns, in which it is certified that Conover is now a defaulter to the State in the sum of $5,043.33.

A United States Senator from the State of [illegible] addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General requesting an increased allowance for clerk hire for a country post-office in his State. He is presumed to have plead the cause of his constituent with great ability and earnestness. But Mr. Creswell, after striving in vain to decipher the Senator's chirography, and being at length informed by a poorly-paid clerk of the substance of the letter] (for Department clerks are bound to read better than their chiefs), observed, with all the energy of expression of which his piety would permit, that if the application were for an allowance for clerk hire for the Senator he would allow it without a moment's hesitation.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE TURF.

The Fall Meeting and the Horses That Will Contend—A Word to the Managers of Dexter Park—Jo Daniels and Hubbard—The Central Illinois Trotting Meeting.

The fall meeting of the Dexter Park Club will commence on Tuesday afternoon, and continue four days. With it the trotting season in this section virtually comes to an end, and when it is over the Western horses of any note will disappear from public view for the winter. The meeting promises well in sport and profit. With average good weather, it ought to be by far the most successful one yet held here. True, the panic in the money market may harm it, as it has harmed other amusements, but the most potent agency of evil with which the management could be afflicted would be a wet day. If the rain holds off, there will be crowds at the park while the trotting and racing lasts, panic or no panic. Judging from the rainfall of yesterday, there cannot be very much left up above, and there is, therefore, a good chance that the four last days of the week will be dry ones. It is to be hoped that they will prove so, as the last meeting of the Dexter Park Club met with more than its share of bad luck on account of the wet weather.

THE ENTRIES

for the various purses were opened at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Saturday evening. They are not so numerous as they were in the summer, but they are made up of better stock. The races will open with a trot for a purse of $1,000 for three-minute horses, which is divided into $600, $250, and $150, for first, second, and third prizes. Henrietta, Amy B., Moss Rose, and Ida will be the contestants. The race for the 2:30 purse of $1,500, divided into premiums of $900, $375, and $225, will bring out the following fine field: Nellie, Hattie, Nourmahal, Badger Girl, Albert, Mollie, Kate Hazard, Tom Roach, and Lady Mack. On Wednesday, the 2:36 horses, Palmer, Bay Henry, Nourmahal, Young Princeton, Bob Hunter, Cotton Tail, and Ida, will trot for $1,000, $600 of which goes to the best among them, and $250 and $150 to the second and third, respectively. This race will be followed by the one for the 2:24 purse of $2,000, which will, in all probability, be the most interesting contest of the meeting. The entries are Fred Hooper, Red Cloud, Mollie Morris, and John H., and they can just about make the time. The first horse will get $1,200, the second $500, and the third $300. On Thursday the first race will be for the 2:45 purse of $1,000, split into three prizes of $600, $250, and $150. The entries are Professor, Marion, Henrietta, Amy B., Nettie Collins, and Ida. Then comes the 2:27 race for $1,500, divided in the same way as the 2:30 purse, with Mollie Morris, Badger Girl, Thomas L. Young, and John H. for a field. On the fourth and last day the free-for-all race will come off. The purse amounts to $5,000,—$3,000 to first, $1,250 to second, and $750 to third. Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, Hooper, Bashaw, Jr., and St. James are announced as the entries. The struggle for second and third moneys will doubtless be close and exciting. The meeting will close with a running race for a sweepstakes purse of $350, jointly subscribed by the owners of the entries and the management. Prairie Boy and Lady Fairfield will do the running, which will be mile heats.

A HINT TO THE MANAGERS.

The managers of the meeting might as well be told now as at any other time that they will have to conduct the races on a principle different from that which governed the last meeting with which they were concerned. They should understand that the people who patronize their entertainments are not all blind, and that many of them can make a pretty correct guess at the motives which may actuate judges, drivers, and pool-buyers in any race. Cliques will not be tolerated this time, and, if anything suspicious makes its appearance during the meeting, it will get a raking from the press that will permanently injure turf sport in this city. It is unnecessary to say anything further. The managers understand what is thus generally alluded to, and should make the improvements demanded.

JOE DANIELS AND HUBBARD.

The celebrated running horses Joe Daniels and Hubbard, belonging to the equally celebrated McDaniels Confederacy, arrived in the city yesterday morning on their way to California, where Joe will be pitted against the flyer Thad Stevens and Hubbard entered for a $20,000 race. The managers of the Dexter Park meeting are endeavoring to induce Mr. Palmer, the gentleman who has charge of them, to let them run a mile or two on Tuesday afternoon as an extra attraction, and will probably succeed. A general desire exists here to see them, and it will be increased when it is known that Hubbard recently made 1:42 in a private trial at Saratoga.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS MEETING.

The fourth meeting of the Central Illinois Horse Fair and Trotting Association will be held at Charleston on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October. Liberal purses are offered for prize stock and trotting.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Closing Proceedings of the Recent Congress at Bonn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Foreign files received to-night contain reports of the proceedings of the Old Catholic Congress. The resolution adopted, supplementing the synodal order, provides that, in addition to the committee appointed by last year's Congress, with the object of opening negotiations with other religious communities, with the aim of effecting a union of churches, a sub-committee shall be appointed competent to negotiate, each separately, with the separate churches, namely, the Anglican, Greek, Lutheran, and others. The motion was supported by Prof. Michelis, and, at his suggestion, it was decided that one sub-committee, dealing more especially with the Churches of the East, should have its seat at Munich, and another, giving its attention more particularly to the Churches of the West, should have its seat at Bonn. The Sub-Committees are, however, to act as branches and members of the same body, and are, by their unionistic tendencies, to pave the way for a truly Ecumenical Council to oppose the caricature which met at Rome.

The Very Rev. Mr. Howson, Dean of Chester, conveys to the Congress his own and the Bishop of Winchester's heartiest good wishes for the success of the old Catholic movement.

Bishop Reinkens, on behalf of the old Catholics, expressed his gratitude to the English divines.

The Bishop of Maryland, in congratulating the old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, concluded his speech with these words: "Might I live to sit side by side with him in the Council of Brothers, gathered to labor and pray, and take sweet council together." The same Bishop also read a letter from another American Bishop, in which the writer assured the old Catholics of the spreading and lively interest felt concerning their cause in the United States, concluding: "There were never as many prayers offered as now that the old Catholic movement may result in hastening on the time when among all followers of Christ there may be one Lord, one faith, and one baptism."

In his concluding speech, [illegible] Von Schulte stated that for centuries there had been no such similar example as the present harmony in a Church. Bishop, clergy, and laity met to determine conjointly upon their ecclesiastical affairs. Finally, he exhorted the old Catholics to flock around their Bishop trustfully and faithfully.

The Assembly cheered the Bishop enthusiastically three times.

Bishop Reinken once more spoke to thank other Churches represented at the Congress for the sympathy they had displayed, and the proceedings concluded.

OBITUARY.

Julian Roderick Benedix.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Julian Roderick Benedix, the well known German comic poet, is dead.

NORTHWESTERN FARMERS' CONVENTION.

To Be Held in Chicago, Oct. 22, 1873.

The State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, at the request, and with the promised co-operation, of many persons throughout the West, do hereby respectfully invite the several Farmers' Clubs, Granges, Farmers' Associations, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture, and other organizations of the industrial classes of the United States and British Provinces to send, *from their own members and identified with their interests*, one delegate from each such organization, to meet at McCormick's Hall, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The purpose of this Convention is to discuss the prevailing overcharges in transportation; to incite and perfect the organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes, who chiefly suffer from those overcharges, in every State, Territory, and Province of the country, with the view of throwing a combined and overwhelming influence against their further depredations; and to take such measures as shall secure prompt and efficient legislation, that shall end in the complete extinction of all railway and other monopolies now preying upon the productive interests of America.

It is a matter in which the great agricultural classes of the Northwest are now the chief parties interested, but in which also the welfare of nearly all the States is at stake; and we earnestly solicit and exhort the general selection and sending of the best men from every State, to take into earnest and careful consideration the causes now hindering the progress and impairing the welfare of the people. Let us have a general and able representation.

On behalf of the State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

W. C. FLAGG, President.

S. M. SMITH, Secretary.
D. WORTHINGTON, Vice-Pres. 2d Dist.
C. E. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. 6th Dist.
L. F. ROSS, Vice-Pres. 9th Dist.
H. C. LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres. 10th Dist.
T. BUTTERWORTH, Vice-Pres. 11th Dist.
JOHN W. HUNTER, Vice-Pres. 12th Dist.
JOSHUA BROWN, Vice-Pres. 13th Dist.
J. B. PORTERFIELD, Vice-Pres. 14th Dist.
M. M. HOOTON, Vice-Pres. 16th Dist.
JAMES SMITH, JR., Vice-Pres. 17th Dist.

WASHINGTON.

The Only Relief for Conscience-Stricken Back-Pay Takers—The Pension List.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It has been generally agreed among members and other persons that the most certain way of so covering into the United States Treasury the back-salary "swag" of members of the last Congress that it can never be gotten out by interested parties, is by special act of Congress. Therefore, at least one bill for that purpose has been prepared, which will be presented early in the ensuing session.

By the estimates made by the Commissioner of Pensions to be contained in the annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that the amount of money to be paid out to pensioners during the next fiscal year will be between $30,500,000 and $31,000,000, about the same as for the current fiscal year. The business of readjusting pensions has probably been greater this year than at any time since the war closed, which is owing to increasing disability of pensioners, whose pensions at each stage of increase of disability are readjusted and increased according to the necessities of the cases, as they may be proved to the satisfaction of the Pension Bureau.

[To the Associated Press.]

ADDITIONAL MAIL-SERVICE ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Additional mail-service has been ordered on the Independence, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, from Independence to West Union, thirty miles, and from West Union to Pottsville, twenty-four miles, to take effect Oct. 3 next.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

In response to an inquiry whether a person who sells brandy-peaches, brandy-cherries, etc., is liable to special tax as a liquor-dealer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue replies that, unless said articles are bona fide, sold as such, and contain only the necessary quantity of brandy to preserve the fruit, the dealer must pay a special tax for selling brandy.

Several inquiries have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from Collectors and others, asking what course to take provided persons owing taxes to the Government are unable to raise the currency with which to make payments. The Commissioner replies that the law allows payments to be made only in legal tenders or United States currency, and Collectors who receive payments in any other way do so at their own risk.

DROWNED.

A Woman and Two Children Fall Into the Water While Attempting to Board a Steamer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 27.—From Capt. Kinney, of the steamer Illinois, we learn the following: Last night, about 15 minutes past 9, just as the steamer Illinois was backing out from the wharf-boat, at Columbus, Ky., a man, woman, and two children were seen to jump from off the wharf-boat in the river, with the intention, it is supposed, of trying to jump on the Illinois, but the distance was much more than they supposed, and they went into the river. As soon as it was discovered, boats were launched, planks and lines thrown out, and every effort made to save them. The man was finally rescued, but the woman and the two children were seen no more after they jumped in. The man stated that the woman was his widowed sister, and the children were hers, and that they came up on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and were going to some place in Missouri, but they supposed they had tickets over the Iron Mountain road, not looking at them to see that they were by the way of St. Louis, and when the other passengers got off to go on the boat they remained in the cars until a brakeman passing looked at their tickets and informed them that they were via Cairo, and that they should go upon the boat. Himself, wife, and sister then started for the boat, but arrived too late, and miscalculated the distance when they jumped to the boat. His wife was kept from jumping by the watchman of the wharf-boat, who caught and held her. Every effort was made to recover the bodies of his sister and children, but it was of no avail.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Concluding Testimony Taken Before the Royal Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—Thomas White, publisher of the Montreal *Gazette*, was examined before the Royal Commission yesterday. The *Gazette*, the leading Ministerial organ of Quebec Province, is said to be largely under the control of Sir Hugh Allan. Witness was a member of the West Montreal Election Committee in the interest of the Government candidate. He was aware that funds were subscribed, but did not know the amount. He testified that the largest sums paid were to canvassers, who were paid every Saturday night. His evidence, however, did not tend in any way towards proving or disproving Huntington's charges, and the wonder is why he was examined.

Mr. Langevin, in his concluding evidence, admitted "that in Eastern Quebec the expenditure was so very large that his friends said they could not stand it. That accounted for the loss of some counties."

After the signing of some of the depositions, it is thought that the Commission will adjourn for a fortnight.

Ottawa papers, snuffing coming events, venture to anticipate a change of Government. The *Free Press* considers it certain.

FILIBUSTERING.

Reported Invasion of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The *Vos Publico* of Matamoras states that an armed party of United States soldiers crossed from Texas into Mexico, about forty miles above that city, for what purpose is unknown, and calls on the authorities to investigate the matter, and warns the Mexicans that such expeditions are premeditated, and to be on the alert to repel such invasions when occasion may require. In consequence of the apprehended revolution in Monterey, the annual fair, which should take place in that city this month, and which has heretofore been an event of some importance, has been abandoned.

A Funny Temperance Case.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Graphic.

In Akron, O., I heard of a funny temperance case. A rum-seller whom I will call Hi Church, because he was "high" most of the time, had been sued several times for damage done by his rum on citizens of the town. One man came out drunk and smashed in a big glass window. He was too poor to pay for it, and the owner came against Church. A boy about 16 got drunk and let a horse run away with him, breaking his arm. His father made Church pay the damages. A mechanic got drunk and was killed on the railroad track, and his wife sued Church for $2,000, and got it. A farmer got drunk and was burned in his barn on the hay. His son sued Church and recovered. Church got sick of paying out so much money for personal and property damages. It ate up all the rum-seller's profits. Still, he acknowledged the law to be a statute, and that it made him responsible for all the damage done by his rum. He used to argue, also, that sometimes his rum did people good, and then he said he ought to receive something back.

One day Lawyer Thompson got to drinking. Thompson was mean, like most all lawyers, and when he died of the *delirium tremens* there wasn't much mourning in Akron. There wasn't anybody who cared enough for Thompson to sue Church for damage done. So, one day, Church went before the Court himself.

"What does Mr. Church want?" asked the Justice.

"I tell yer what, Jedge," commenced the rum-seller, "when my rum killed that thar mechanic Johnson and Farmer Mason, I cum down like a man. I paid the damage and squared up like a Christian—now didn't I, Jedge?"

"Yes, you paid the damage, Mr. Church; but what then?"

"Wall, Jedge, my rum did a good deal to'rds killin' Lawyer Thompson now, and it 'pears ter me when I kill a lawyer I kinder oughter get a rebait!"

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT COTTAGE, NO. 42 COTTAGE Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st. Furniture for sale. Apply at house.

TO RENT—CHEAP—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 882 MILwaukee-av., back of Wicker Park; from Oct. 10, to good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS ON Tyler-st. Also house of 6 rooms. Apply to W. D. COOPER, in hardware store, 173 Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 NEW HOUSES, 10 ROOMS EACH, ON North Side, convenient to cars. Brick barns, with all modern conveniences in houses. Rent low. Call on E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20, or at 489 Webster-av.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, swell front house, with brick stable, at 136 Park-av. Apply to the owner, 621 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale; paying $500 per month. Address M 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—I HAVE A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE cottages and stone houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, on South, West, and North Side, very desirable locations and at moderate rents. J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE; 8 ROOMS; WATer and bath-room, and all modern improvements. 328 Centre-av. Apply on premises or of S. LARSON, 136 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 75 LINCOLN-ST., near Washington-av., rent $30 per month. Inquire at 274 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—3, 4, OR 5 FURNISHED OR unfurnished; suitable for a small family, or to rent out as sleeping-rooms; over 245 West Madison-st., near corner Sangamon.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS, WITH PANTRY AND closets. Apply at 540 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK BASEMENT, FOUR large rooms and three closets; inquire at No. 54 Miller-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, WELL located for any business; dry goods preferred. Has been occupied as such for 4 years. 686 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH ABOUT 10 rooms, on the West Side south of Lake-st. Address H 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a medium-sized house in perfect order, with modern conveniences, situated on Wabash-av., between Congress and Twelfth-sts., or on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts. Wanted to occupy as dental office; possession desired any time between now and the 1st of May. Apply at 550 Michigan-av., to M. S. DEAN, or GEO. H. CUSHING.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, COMFORTABLE house, with modern conveniences, on the West Side; rent not to exceed $45 per month; prompt pay and a permanent tenant. Address, stating price, H 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house at a low rent, either in city or some suburban town of easy access to the city. Address P 56, Tribune office, with terms, location, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, or a small house, at a low rent, suitable for housekeeping; South or North Side. Address, with terms, location, &c., P 57, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FRONT PARLOR to rent, with board, for a gentleman and wife; also other rooms.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NEWLY-FURnished rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., (BURNSIDE) near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family, with excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; single rooms, $6 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also, room for single gentleman; references exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF UNfurnished parlors, with board; also, furnished room; references.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ALcove room to rent with board; only reliable people need apply. MRS. SIBLEY.

West Side.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent, with board; reference given and required.

Hotels.

WHEELER HOUSE—CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Lodging, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENT, WIFE, AND 2 CHILDREN in private family on West Side. Address H 91, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $70; also a couple of improved Family Singers at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—144 SOUTH HALsted-st., NICHOLS & PEARSON, Agents. Easy payments or sewing given.

THE SAFEST WAY TO DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY IS to buy a Singer sewing-machine. Office 215 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 475 WEST VAN BUREN AND the Exposition—either on the street cars or in the Exposition building—a diamond ear-ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 475 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—BETWEEN TRUSTEE-ST. AND WASHINGton-av., a handsome ruffled pillow-sham, on Saturday evening. Leave it at 12 Trustee-st., and receive reward.

STOLEN—A HORSE AND TOP-BUGGY FROM MY residence 254 West Washington-st., on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock. Dark sorrel mare, three white feet and white face, scar on knee of right foreleg. Buggy top covered with rubber cloth; plain box, round corners, back end of box covered with rubber cloth. Running gear black with bright yellow stripe. $25 reward for information leading to its return. H. R. STOUT, M. D.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopædia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF business can make money rapidly with Prof. Henry's non-explosive, and other goods suited to either sex, that sell at sight; business permanent in city or country. RAY & CO., 164 and 166 East Randolph-st. Office, Room 18.

AGENTS TAKE NOTICE—500 GROSS NEEDLE-Threading Thimbles and other quick selling articles just received from the East. 20 East Madison-st., Room 5.

MUSICAL.

A FINE NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, FOUR ROUND corners, and all modern improvements, for sale for $350 if taken on Monday; cost $800 only 3 months since; can be seen to-day, 1156 Prairie-av., northwest corner Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano, overstrung; great sacrifice, on account of leaving the city. Inquire at 148 Third-av.

NOW IS YOUR TIME—TO RENT AND FOR SALE, pianos and organs at bottom prices. WM. R. PROSSER, 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORT-HAND WRITING—THE FIRST LESSON IN this art to the class now forming at Bryant & Stratton's College, will be given Tuesday evening next, by PROF. MORGAN.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY AS GOVerness, by a lady; one who can give good references, and has had experience in teaching all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would have no objections to leaving the city. Address U 4, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN A WELL-ESTablished cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

600 M FT 3-INCH LONG JOIST. WANT TO close them out next 30 days. Yard, cor Lumber-st. W. S. BABCOCK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR CENTRAL Park, on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—INSIDE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property, cheap lots, and acre property. We are offering special inducements to buyers. The experience of the past shows that money judiciously invested in real estate is the safest and most profitable of all investments. A large list is offered for sale. Please call and examine. D. COLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY, IF you want a bargain.

300 feet, 160 feet deep to 20-foot alley, on State-st., corner of Seventy-fifth-st., $12 per foot.

At Englewood, on State-st., lots at $20 to $25 per foot.

Lots on Vincennes-av., Dearborn and Clark-sts., 175 feet deep, $20 per foot. All on easy terms.

These lots are but a short distance from the depot; sidewalk right to them. See plats at office of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL AT PANIC PRICES, IF taken at once, two new brick houses, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, brick barns, &c.; close to Lincoln Park and convenient to cars. Now is your time, if you want a bargain. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT—10 LOTS, each 25x125 feet, northwest corner Stewart-av. and Thirty-ninth-st. (Egan-av.) No cash payment required from parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 123x151 FEET TO 20 foot alley, east front, near Schiller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the city a great variety of desirable cottages and elegant brick and stone houses having all latest modern improvements at very favorable terms. Also many farms in several States. J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—COLFAX-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment house, stone front, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, sewer, &c., on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF OF BLOCK 8, NORTHwest corner California-av. and Bloomingdale Road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS—10 ACRES, ON THE southwest corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5¾ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, Twelfth-st., and boulevard; all fenced and set with trees; a fine subdivision, and will pay a handsome profit to retail. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM the city limits; good school, churches, and other privileges; fare, $63 a year; excellent train accommodations; good society; a healthy location. Choice lots from $175 to $350 each; terms, $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge, and are not ashamed of it; 200 lots sold and going lively. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, one-half mile from depot at Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 33 miles from Chicago; price, $825; cash, $100; balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner; office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. 153 Monroe-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, 250 feet deep, within five minutes' of station, on dummy road; small payment, easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 82x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, from $350 to $400, including sidewalks and shade trees, on monthly or annual payments; printed abstract furnished purchasers. WM. E. BEST, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON and Glencoe, 15 houses, and 100 choice lots, which I will sell at low figures, for monthly payments or on 10 years time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance, or I will make it an object for parties to pay all cash for anything I offer. No safer thing to invest in these times than real estate and especially in a home. C. B. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X132 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, churches, and schools, and in a rapidly-growing neighborhood. An investment of a small amount of money now must yield large returns. Examine the property. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, and 60 feet of land, $3,800, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 6, NEAR OAK PARK. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MISSOURI with perfect title guaranteed, at unusually low cash prices. Speculators and trading men will please address J. A. CHRISTMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST OF STATE and north of Fifty-fifth-st., worth $5,000 to $8,000, for cash and valuable acre property. SELDEN FISH, 155 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; $800 CASH, BALance easy. Also, boot and shoe store, &c.; bargains. Apply KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

A FINE CIGAR-STAND FOR SALE, OPPOSITE the Exposition. Inquire at the fruit-stand, corner Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.

A QUARTER OR HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN the oldest and best paying business of its kind in Chicago. To a man with $25,000 or $50,000 capital, and who is competent to take a leading position, a rare opportunity is offered. Address J 96, Tribune office.

A COUNTRY LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE; ESTablished 4 years; sales, 1½ million feet a year. A good chance for some one. Inquire in person or by letter of B. F. FERGUSON, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., Chicago.

A GROCERY, DOING A PROFITABLE AND INcreasing business. A clean stock of goods in store, bought for cash, amounting to about $2,000. Will sell for part cash, and part good note. Address H 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE PARTnership, a stock of groceries, and fixtures complete, with a good trade. Cheap rent; no bonus asked. For further particulars call at 1248 State-st.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS chances, representing all branches, first-class, reliable, and excellent. J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTablished market on the North Side, doing a No. 1 business; other business the cause of selling. Apply at once at 76 North Clark-st.

ONE HUNDRED FIRST-CLASS, LEGITIMATE business openings on hand, requiring $300 to $20,000. Investigation solicited. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A SALOON, NO 16 Crosby-st., for sale cheap. Inquire on the premises.

SALOON FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION. Address, for one week, P 53, Tribune office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PATENT-RIGHT MEN. The inventor of one of the most valuable patents in the United States is willing to dispose of one-third or one-half interest. None but those able to command at least $2,000 outside suspended banks need apply. Address H 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO INVEST IN A manufacturing business. No competition in the Northwest. A profitable and paying enterprise. To convince yourself address G 10, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL ASsortment of stave, heading, and shingle machines, surface planers, planers, and matchers, resawing-machines, scroll saws, shapers, sandpapering-machines, lath-machines, boring-machines, etc., at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT of engines, lathes, iron-planers, drills, chuck, bolt-cutters, and iron-working machinery generally, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE UNIVERSAL WOOD-WORKER and boring-machine; the most popular machines made; they are useful in any shop. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines and boilers, steam-pumps, Sturtevant fan and pressure blowers, forges, leather and rubber belting, hose, emery-wheels, gas-pipes, full stock of brass goods and machinery supplies. Give us a call. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

THE ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURing Company would be pleased to see all their customers, while in Chicago, at 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

WE WOULD INVITE ALL PARTIES WHO ARE about purchasing machinery to give us a call before doing so, as we are confident we can supply you with the best. Our stores will be kept open every evening during the Exposition. We have a full stock on hand or can furnish on short notice anything in the shape of wood or iron working machinery at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO 3-STORY BRICK DWELLings on Michigan-av., for improved city property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW BUGGY IN PART PAYment for a lot in vicinity of Rock Island Car Shops. Apply at 326 Archer-av., between 2 and 5 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Lots or blocks, comprising the Park Subdivision of South Englewood, all lying on the ridge and fronting on Vincennes-av.; in fact the cream of South Englewood. Will exchange for good city improved property. Call and examine. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY ON WAbash and Indiana-avs., for frame houses on the South Side to move or on leased ground. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 73 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY MORTgages in amounts from $100 to $1,200, running from 4 months to 20 months; security ample; abstracts furnished. Call on E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON STOCKS, MERCHANdise, watches, diamonds, jewelry, and [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS TO SEW ON COATS; also, two machine girls, and two to sew by hand. Apply at 789 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TAILORS—IN A TOWN IN WISCONsin; two good coatmakers; steady employment given. Inquire at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'S, Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED — TWO COATMAKERS AND ONE pantaloon-maker. Apply to IRWIN & LEINS, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TINNERS, AT 182 Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR PACIFIC R. R., 100 FOR station work, 200 men for Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 20 men for gravel train and repairing on Pan Handle Railroad Company work; steady all the year. No. 26 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, wood-choppers, saw-mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge-builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—25 GERMAN FARM HANDS, $1 PER day and board; 200 railroad laborers for Illinois; 25 for coal mines; free fare. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 8, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week, in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY THAT CAN play the guitar and sing, to travel. Address C O M, 115 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook and laundress. A woman who thoroughly understands her business will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune office, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 3 and 4 Monday afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL OR WOMAN AS cook; good wages; no washing or ironing. Apply at No. 107 North Wells-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY OF TWO, AT 11 Hamilton-av., between Monroe and Adams, and Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral cooking; will give good wages to good girl. 20 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 253 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, ALSO GIRL to take care of a baby. 147 Twenty-fifth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWING AND take part pay in a Singer sewing-machine. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE GIRLS FOR SITUations in hotels, restaurants, and private families, for the city and country, Masonic Temple, Room 12, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES TO CANVASS THE city during the Exposition with a variety of rubber goods for ladies that sell readily at a large profit; $7 a day easily made on small capital. Apply at Room 13, 164 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN A WHOLEsale or retail store by a young man of experience in both branches. Employment more of an object than wages. Reference from last employer. Address G 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MAN, married, 33 years of age, of the strictest integrity, who never used tobacco or spirituous liquors, has a thorough academical education, ten years' experience in double entry bookkeeping, energetic, and with a large business experience, in some wholesale house or lumber office; would work for a very moderate salary until March next, with a view to obtaining a permanent situation; could loan his employer some money if any object; can furnish city reference. Address J 79, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER (GERman) of 40 years' experience, is well versed in all branches of his trade and sausage manufacturing; can also give useful information to exporters of pork to obtain advantageous prices in Germany. For particulars inquire of DVANDORFF & SHINKEL, 170 East Adams-st., Room 10.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is well acquainted with the city, and is willing to make himself useful about house. Best of city reference given. J 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a fine-looking young man, competent and sober; best of recommendations given. Address H 81, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY A young Swede, that speaks good English. Good situation more of an object than wages. Address A. HARRISON, 31 East Kinzie-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Please call this morning at 136 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, in a private family, as seamstress and to assist in general housework. Address S M, 113 Hubbard-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady alone; respectably connected. Wishes a home for the winter. Widower's family preferred. Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as housekeeper in a widower's family. Is very fond of children. Apply on Monday at 128 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as housekeeper; has had long experience as housekeeper and seamstress; has a first-class sewing machine; is willing to make herself useful; satisfactory references given and required; may be seen at 290 West Washington-st., or address A M, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. GILBERTSON'S, 225 Rucker-st., a few doors north of Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help in private families, hotels, and restaurants. Room 12, Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good German and Scandinavian help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, from Paris, as governess, or to do light work. Best city references. Apply at French Confectionery, 548 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Price, 7c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 354 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired. New rolls $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO.'S, 23 West Washington-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE—SALOON "ALbion," with bar, fixtures, effects, frame building, lease, &c. To be sold without reserve, on premises, 83 South Clark-st., Monday, Sept. 29, at 12 noon. F. H. DWYER, Auctioneer.

DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS, NATIONAL banks, and bank stockholders—We are offering Real Estate on the avenues, and cheap lots in all parts of the city, for which indebtedness of Chicago Banks will be received in full or partial payment. On any portion of deferred payments good time will be given. Secure homes while opportunity offers. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 91 Washington-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 133 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 52, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

SUSPENDED BANKS—I WILL TAKE BANKbooks or checks against balances for good Hyde Park property and lots near car-shops at cash prices. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

A. B. FENTON,
WM. DODSON.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1873.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $20 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 20 East Madison-st., Room 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AT COST AT 327 STATE-ST. I MUST close out my stock. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A NICE HORSE AND TOP BUGGY; A big work-horse for $40, and a nice Shetland pony. To be seen at 247 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE, STYLISH, MATCHED carriage teams; a few single horses suitable for buggy or light work. Also, some second-hand open and top buggies, and single and double harness. O. P. BAKER, 408 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, curry-combs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN FAST ROAD HORSES, TEN fair road horses, twenty cheap railroad horses, and twenty mules. Apply at M. C. Wilbur's Omaha Stables, 197 Michigan-av., between 7 a. m. and 3 p. m., until Oct. 3. J. M. FOUSE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR for family use at $9.50 per barrel at the Michigan Mill, State-st., near Sixteenth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COOK STOVE cheap for cash. Address, stating make, size, and price, H 28, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible]

THE SITUATION.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

that the Commodore began buying. He bought heavily at 80 without checking the decline, and continued to buy down to Saturday, when the price receded to 67. Then the Stock Exchange closed, the street became demoralized, money went out of sight, and all contracts stood in abeyance. During the week the Commodore's purchases had been enormous, and, when the crash came, he was unable to realize money on his securities to make his purchases good. In the meantime, under the suspension, stocks continued to decline until now Western Union is selling as low as 54 and 56.

Thus the veteran operator finds himself held for enormous quantities of this stock, purchased at prices ranging from 70 to the neighborhood of 90, which he could not dispose of now for 54. His brokers, Messrs. Davis & Freeman, Osgood & Co., and Scott, Strong & Co., are besieged by those of whom they purchased last week on his account, who flaunt scrip in their faces and demand the cash, which the Commodore has been unable to furnish. Yesterday, however, it was reported that Vanderbilt had made a raise of the German bankers in Exchange street, with whom he had hypothecated $10,000,000 of securities, and that his brokers were settling their contracts. This was in a measure confirmed by the brokers themselves, who said they were taking and paying for all stock purchased on the Commodore's account. This will greatly relieve the street and facilitate the resumption of business.

The next largest hitch hinges on Osborn & Chapin, brokers for Jay Gould. The majority of outstanding contracts, other than those on Vanderbilt's account, are traced directly to this house, and they have been unable to settle thus far, though it was reported yesterday that they were doing something, which indicates that their principal has found some money lying around loose.

Messrs. Whitely & Nelson, Eugene Rubino, and Boyd, Vincent & Co., who operate for Uncle Dan'l Drew, and Messrs. Marvin Brothers and H. Kennedy & Co., John F. Tracy's brokers, are still reported delinquent on their contracts. When these are settled, the Exchange can be reopened and business resumed without serious trouble; but should a resumption be attempted sooner, the closing out of contracts under the rule for these houses would cause a fearful slaughter of stocks, and tend to hold the market at its present depression, which would be ruinous.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW YORK BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The *Daily Bulletin* to-morrow will have the following editorial: "The week closed with hopeful indications that a reaction from the condition of the panic has set in. The demoralization does not progress, and matters, to say the least, are no worse at those points where danger is most to be apprehended. The feeling among the banks is better, and they are evidently helping their customers more freely. The suspended settlements of the Stock Exchange have been so far got out of the way that the Governing Committee have announced the opening of the Board to-morrow, when, from all the symptoms, an improved feeling and better prices for securities may be reasonably anticipated. The timely liberality of banks to their customers has done much toward staying the spread of the panic to all branches of trade,—a danger which has unquestionably been very closely impending. Merchants have so far proved able to hold their goods, instead of slaughtering them at panic prices, which is a most favorable feature. If matters can only be held as they now stand a day or two longer, the irrepressible buoyancy natural to our people will carry us into a reaction that will issue in recovery."

CAN GOVERNMENT RELIEVE THE MONETARY REVULSION?

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 27.

If it can, it should do it promptly and heroically. Away with the idle talk that this is merely a railroad or stock speculators' panic. It is a tourniquet upon the veins of money circulation. It is a stoppage of the life blood of business. If not relieved, it will suspend the collection of public revenue. New York bankers suspend payments and tie up the country's means, and bring all business to a dead lock, and then they say to interviewers, the "situation looks better," and "the panic has ceased," and so on, while its consequences are reaching out over the whole land.

The export of produce is nearly stopped by the impossibility of selling exchange drawn against it. This suspends the produce markets of the whole country, and brings to a crisis all the credits involved in them. Thus the country's resources are paralyzed. The Secretary of the Treasury is urged to anticipate the payment of bonds due next January by means of the surplus gold, and thus supply means to relieve the exchange market and start the movement of produce.

He answers that a clause in that bill of abominations, the Public Credit bill, forbids. This was a superfluous pledge to resume specie payment before redeeming any bonds not due, with a proviso which seems to neutralize it. It was no part of the obligation of either greenbacks or bonds. It has no virtue whatever, and it has been continually disregarded by premature payments of interest. To disregard it does no injury to individuals or the public.

If the Secretary were satisfied that the simple measure of paying a public debt a little in advance of maturity would give any substantial relief, the reason for refusal would be insufficient.

Regard for law is well. But the Government of Great Britain has several times disregarded a very important law to give relief in a monetary revulsion such as this. Parliament indemnified it. And will not all the National Banks need an act of indemnity?

An Administration with so great a majority at its back can trust Congress for an act to indemnify it for paying public debt a little before maturity to avert public calamity. And this much-worn clause is very insignificant compared with the prohibition of the increase of the bonded debt, which yet has not hindered a temporary increase in the refunding through syndicates.

None can be more apprehensive than we of a practice of government intervention in the money market. But the necessities of the war involved the Government largely in the monetary affairs of the country. A Treasury administration which for ten years has assumed to regulate the money market, must not wash its hands of it in a general calamity.

The instinct of self-preservation is well for the Treasury; but it can not cut loose from the country. Is the dead-lock continues, it will soon cut off the great excises, and shrink the payment of customs, and thus a selfish policy of the Treasury would defeat itself.

With the intelligence that the Secretary will not draw on the $44,000,000 of retired greenbacks to relieve the panic comes the statement that he steadfastly affirms his legal power to reissue them. This causes a painful idea that he and the President do not realize the gravity of the situation.

If he believes he has authority to issue them, and means to issue them if necessary to the Treasury, then he believes he has this reserve against any peril from using the gold to pay those bonds. If he has abundant resources, and can see clearly how to pour them into the channels of circulation, "to move the crops," now is the time to use them. In proportion to what he believes to be the amount of his means, will the country blame him for failing to give relief to the sufferings of the country.

TWO EXPEDIENTS FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.

From the New York Times, Sept. 26.

It is true that no failures were announced yesterday, but it must be remembered that artificial contrivances have been set up to guard against failure. The closure of the Stock Exchange gives the brokers a chance of making private settlements, and at any rate conceals their weakness for the time. The banks protect themselves by paying out very few greenbacks. The merchants are intrinsically in a sound condition, but want money, and cannot always go on without it. That our export trade should be arrested at such a season as this is, in itself, a great calamity. The purchase of five-twenties was not an effective remedial measure—but to anticipate the payment of the bonds of 1874 would undoubtedly produce a good result. And we do not see what objection there can be to the purchase of first-class bills of exchange. We do not specially recommend an extra session of Congress, because that is a long and tedious process, and while the grass grows the steed starves, as the old proverb says. But if the Government does not like to adopt either of the two expedients now suggested, without the sanction of Congress, it would be well to ask for that sanction with as little delay as possible.

THE POSSIBILITY OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS.

Cable Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The *Daily News* believes that the financial panic in New York will possibly lead to the resumption of specie payments.

From the New York World, Sept. 28.

The hint contained in this cable dispatch is worth attentive consideration, for this reason if for no other: that it is well to survey a difficult [illegible] sion, and may prove an important help. To be sure, a reconnoitering expedition may prove that a projected military enterprise is impracticable, but active-minded commanders constantly send them out to feel of the enemy, discover his position, and test his strength, even when nothing is expected beyond a more complete knowledge of the situation. If there is a tide in the affairs of finance which, taken at the proper stage, leads on to resumption, it would be a misfortune to miss it. We beg to call attention to some of the circumstances of the present distressing position which are favorable to immediate resumption.

Resumption of specie payments has heretofore implied considerable contraction of the currency, and it was chiefly the dread of this which caused the country to recoil from the experiment. But a prodigious *involuntary* contraction has now taken place in spite of us, and since we are compelled to pay the price of resumption is it wise to reject the benefit? After we have stood so long timid and shivering on one bank of the stream which separates us from a sound currency, dreading to make the cold plunge, and a sudden tornado precipitates us far into the water, is it not wiser to buffet the stream and swim across, than to make our way back with almost equal difficulty to the shore of inflation? There is less money in circulation now, and, do the best we can, there will be less money in circulation for quite a period to come, than there would be on a healthy specie basis. In the slow process of returning from this extreme point of depression to a more abundant currency, we shall reach a stage at which the amount of available money will be equal to the amount required for transacting the business of the country on specie values. Why cannot we resolve to stop at that point, and not pass it? We are going through all the distress and convulsion—and more than the distress and convulsion—that would have attended specie payments had they been forced by arbitrary legislation. Having paid this great penalty, is it not folly, is it not madness, to go back to the same condition at the cost of passing through a similar calamitous experience at some future time?

We can never expect again such a remarkable combination and concurrence of circumstances favorable to resumption as exist in this distressing conjuncture. The high prices of the great staples of England, the country with which we chiefly trade, obstructs and curtails importations; while, on the other hand, we have an abundant grain crop coinciding with short harvests in many parts of Europe, and a superlative cotton crop encouraging foreign buyers to lay in large stocks against the contingency of a possible scarcity of cotton next year. Large exportations of commodities accompanied by moderate importations, is the very state of trade which all good judges have insisted was the necessary condition and prerequisite of specie payments. That condition exists now as perfectly as it is ever likely to exist in our time, and it synchronizes (which it may never do again) with such an enormous contraction of our available circulating medium that an expansion reaching the amount of currency which would be used on a specie basis would be a great and comforting relief from the present depression.

Two years ago a citizen of Chicago who should have advocated the pulling down of all its wooden structures and the tearing up of its wooden pavements, to replace them with brick, iron, and stone, could not have gained a hearing. But after the devouring conflagration had swept over the city and consumed it, the question of rebuilding in some less inflammable material was certainly in order. Reconstruction in wood might have been speedier and cheaper, but it was a wiser and truer economy to lay the terrible lesson of the fire to heart.

CALLING UPON HERCULES.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 25.

It is too much the habit of certain people, when they get in a strait, to ask others to help them out, instead of helping themselves out. They are particularly fond of turning to the Government, as if the Government were a sort of divinity, possessed of the omnipotence which is equal to all efforts, and, what is more important, of the omniscience which discerns the wisest means to every end. Now, unfortunately, Governments are not endowed with either of the divine attributes. They are, on the contrary, limited in power, and far more limited in wisdom.

They can do, we admit, a great deal; their influence upon political, social and financial events is tremendous; but, according to our prevailing experience in the past, when they undertake to exert it, they are more likely to do mischief than good. The men who are usually intrusted with the administration of affairs, and who, as the mysterious abstraction called Government, assume the largest proportions, are very much like other men as to the fallibility of their judgments. They may make mistakes, and, when they do mistake, the effect of the error is disastrous just in proportion to the power ascribed to the instrument they wield. They should, therefore, always act with ten times or a hundred times the caution of private men, whose conduct reaches only the narrow circles in which they move.

Thus far the National Government has behaved with a proper degree of prudence and reserve. It has seemed to be conscious of the responsibilities laid upon it, of the demands of law, and of the danger of establishing precedents that may be wrested to the most injurious ends. It has not been carried away by the contagious excitements of the street, as those in the immediate vicinity are apt to be, even financial writers and editors of commonly cool heads. It has manfully withstood the pressure from brokers who are already shaken to pieces, and from merchants who are needlessly panic-stricken lest they should be. What it is allowed to do, and what it is able to do, it has confessed a willingness to do. It has consented to redeem its 5-20 bonds to the extent of $10,000,000; we see no reason why it should not go on redeeming as long as these bonds are offered; it is thereby only paying its debts, and at a time when the money it pays out is distressedly needed; indeed, we find no objection to the proposal that it provide for the bonds due in January next at this time. On the contrary, it seems to us eminently fitting, if not imperative. But further than this it must not go without the profoundest deliberation and hesitancy.

They who counsel it to a direct issue of the reserve of $44,000,000 which it has on hand, do not counsel wisely, in our opinion. In the first place, it has no law for any such proceeding, as we have demonstrated time and time again, with the concurrence of the best authorities; in the second place, such an issue can be but a palliative, which mitigates the more immediate symptoms of the disease, but renders a fatal termination of it more certain; and, in the third place, it will interfere with a normal and healthful process of recuperation, which has already begun, as we think, and which, if not interrupted, will put us in a really sound condition much sooner and more permanently than all the devices and expedients—quack nostrums—recommended in Wall street.

Spasms we shall yet have—for we are in a terribly diseased condition; they may even amount to a convulsion—but they will be the signs of returning health, not of deepening malady, if the charlatans are kept away, and what the old physiologists used to call the *vis medicatrix naturæ*—the essential life-giving principles of the system—be permitted to operate freely. With the interposition of the Government we may produce a temporary relief, but we add to the paper currency, already enormously swollen, and postpone the evils we now suffer under, a few days or weeks. Without the interposition of the Government we shall have a few severe twinges in reality, many more in imagination, but we shall grow steadier as the rottenness and weakness is eliminated, we shall gravitate towards a sounder basis—the "hard-pan," as the Western boys say, resume specie payments at least five years sooner, and substitute for our present ham-strung and half-paralytic system of banking that free organization which is alone consistent with rational principles, and with economical safety and progress.

NO PANIC IN DULUTH.

From the Duluth Herald, Sept. 24.

Duluth is just now in the way of receiving the strongest kind of compliments, expressed and implied. As we predicted immediately after Jay Cooke's suspension, the chorus of yelling curs has commenced, and their howls show up where the greatest hatred of Duluth is to be found.

It has never puffed Duluth up with pride that Superior City was envious of her progress, or that Bayfield looked with alarm upon her prosperity. The petty attacks from certain quarters in St. Paul were more flattering, for jealousy at the possibility of future commercial influence from *that* quarter was quite a compliment; but now the little, plucky Zenith City may plume herself on recognition, for lo! Chicago has taken it up and is betraying an interest in the possibility of a great transcontinental road, far north of its own parallel, and in the growth of a new city on the great lakes which, by supplying to such a line all the commercial facilities that Chicago now does to the Union Pacific, would render the new avenue of trade independent of that wonderful town on Lake Michigan.

A glance at the columns of Chicago papers published during the last few days, when discretion was carried away by the feverish excitement of a panic, and pens ran wild with such ideas as were uppermost in sensation-mongers' brains, convey to us the flattering information that Chicago deigns to notice, as a point of at[illegible] of lake [illegible] abuse [illegible] for newspaper writers there to cater to the popular feeling; but now, all at once, the fire breaks out in a new spot.

Duluth, during the past twelve-month, has not derived one dollar of benefit from the Northern Pacific Railroad, outside of the [illegible] conveniences for regular business that [illegible] has given it, and can hardly suffer stagnation by reason of Mr. Cooke's suspension any more than New York would if Commodore Vanderbilt broke and some one else gobbled the New York Central. There is the railroad, there is the lake, and here is the town, and the year 1873 has seen no artificial stimulus to Duluth, the removal of which can hurt it.

Our cotemporaries might as well understand the fact that both the Lake Superior and Mississippi and the Minnesota Divisions of the Northern Pacific are paying more than running expenses, so that there is no danger but they will be run by *some one*; and, as long as they are run, Duluth merchants and manufacturers will have plenty of business.

The banks in this city have not ceased to pay out currency on every demand during all this panic, nor have our merchants failed to get the usual accommodations on grain-paper and proper securities at any time. If the reports, which come here through private telegrams, that the banks of Chicago and Milwaukee have shut down on grain-paper, and that all business in the produce exchanges is substantially stopped, are correct, the contrast is especially marked, and goes far to show the sound basis on which Duluth's business rests.

YELLOW FEVER.

Appearance of a Mild Type of the Disease at Cairo—Twenty-four Interments in Memphis—Deaths in Shreveport.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested at the prevalence in the city of what has hitherto been denominated as a congestive form of billious fever, but which some of our physicians now pronounce to be yellow fever, modified by the northern climate. Only six or eight fatal cases have occurred, and these are confined to those whose business kept them on or near the river. There is more sickness here than the city has experienced for years; and in a majority of the cases lately reported the symptoms are similar and resemble those of yellow fever in a mild form.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—There were twenty-nine interments to-day, of which twenty-four died from yellow fever, as follows: John Griffin, corner of Second and Jackson street; Sister Bonaventure, Alabama street; Hermine Schuremeyer, Main and Jackson streets; James Merriweather, colored, and Felix Kenny, City Hospital; James Early, hospital; Mike O'Brien, hospital; Pat McCain, Henry avenue; W. H. Timberlake, No. 32 Overton street; Annie Buehl, Jackson and Front; Mrs. Lulu D. Warrington, age 26, No. 53 Orleans street; Isaac Schall, age 27, No. 32 Jackson street; Isaac Peritz, age 56, Infirmary; Mrs. Peritz, age 48, Infirmary; Simon Wolf, No. 133 Poplar street; Frank Taft, No. 115 Hall street; Henry J. Sanford, No. 120 Front street; William McRae, colored; John McCuskey, Market and Front street; Annie Doyle, No. 13 Winchester street; Thomas Stanley, No. 38 Front street; Barney Lullman, Anna Buell, Jackson and Front streets; Simon Kelly, City Hospital. The trains leaving the city were again crowded to-day, and the steady increase in the mortality will send more away to-morrow. The number of new cases reported are also increasing, and, should the present rainy weather continue, it is expected that to-morrow new cases will reach fifty. All the nurses are employed, and as yet there is no prospect of obtaining more. The city authorities have not yet taken any decisive measures to disinfect or destroy the shanties in Happy Hollow, as it was expected they would.

To the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—There were sixteen yellow fever interments to-day. The weather is quite unfavorable for the abatement of the disease.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 28.—Deaths to-day are reported as follows: B. Baker, 2 months; E. L. Calhoun, 10; J. Garity, 24 years; J. Aston, 34; Hartwell Precott, 14; H. G. Colye, 30; T. F. Garell, 23; Max Worler, 19; Miss Ellen Burleigh, 16; W. H. Cooper, 34; Ellen Brent, colored; Damon Williams, 20; James Howes, not given; Becky Douglas, 23; Minerva Lee, 35.

WASHINGTON.

The Conover Case—A Land-Office Appointment—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Evidence of the increasing weight of the opposition to Senator Conover, of Florida, has been received here. Positive charges are made by Republicans that he is a defaulter as State Treasurer to the amount of at least $6,000. This, among other allegations, will doubtless be made to the Senate early in the next session. It appears that the cause of the displeasure among Conover's political associates is, they say that he has been trying to ride two horses at once, and has helped certain men who were identified with the opposition party to obtain State offices.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A LAND-OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—L. K. Lippincott, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Receiver of the General Land-Office, vice C. B. Boynton, resigned.

UNITED STATES COUPONS

maturing Nov. 1 will be paid on and after Monday, Sept. 29, upon rebate of interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

SPORTING.

The Nashville Race.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28.—A large number of people arrived here to-day with the view of attending the races, which commence to-morrow. There will be three good races, and the crowd will be greatly increased by the arrivals to-morrow. A splendid meeting is anticipated.

Jockeying at Prospect Park and its Consequences—A Race for Twenty-two Horses.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At the Prospect Park course yesterday two races were trotted. In the first race, for $1,000, mile heats for horses that had never beaten 2:47, there were eleven starters. The first heat was won by Everett Ray, and the second by Miss Millar, when a protest was entered by a gentleman connected with the course against the apparent jockeying of the driver and owner of the horse Hopeful. The driver of the latter was then changed by the judges, and Hopeful won the last three heats and the race in 2:26, 2:27, and 2:25; time of first two heats by the horse, 2:30 and 2:32¼.

The horse Hopeful, his owner, and driver, were ruled off all tracks recognized by the National Association forever.

The second race, mile heats, for $3,000, for 2:21 horses, was won by Camors, beating Sensation, who won the first two heats in 2:20¼ and 2:24, against Huntress, W. H. Allan, and Gazelle, the two latter distanced.

Time, 2:23¼, 2:22¼, and 2:24¾.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—Gov. Beveridge arrived at Normal on Friday, and that evening was tendered a grand reception at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at which were present the leading citizens and Aldermen of Bloomington and Normal. He has since taken great interest in the Methodist Conference, and this evening is the guest of Mr. H. G. Reeves.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Labor reformers in this city are preparing to give a public reception to Joseph Arch, who is expected soon to arrive here from Canada.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At the reception of Wilkie Collins at the Lotos Club on Saturday night, a remarkable scene followed his introduction. Charles Bradlaugh, late in the evening, in the restaurant, he referred pointedly to the fact that class distinctions in England were so great that this American club had given him on foreign soil the first opportunity of his life to meet a countryman whom he was so glad to honor, and even to say a word in his praise. There was no club in England, said he, that would give me equal privilege. This speech was received with a wild outburst of enthusiasm; prolonged cheers were given, and, even after Bradlaugh had turned to his seat at the table beside Collins, the crowd continued cheering, until he came forward and spoke briefly again.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamship City of Chester, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamships City of Brooklyn, from New York, and Ohio, from Ph[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Town of Alicante Bombarded by Rebel Iron-Clads.

Which Get Handsomely Whipped, and Withdraw to Repair Damages.

Thiers to Take the Leadership of the Opposition in the French Assembly.

Death of Louisa Muhlbach, the German Novel-Writer.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Evening—Gen. Ceballes and Minister Maisonave arrived at Alicante, Friday, and were enthusiastically received by the people. The efforts of foreign Consuls to prevent the bombardment of the city by the insurgent men-of-war utterly failed. Admiral Yelverton declined to go beyond his instructions from London, which were to maintain an absolutely neutral position, but to protect all the merchant-shipping in the port and anchored outside. The British fleet was moored in the harbor on the right; the French on the left; and eleven other men-of-war, including the Germans, occupied the centre. Inside of these lines, the rebel iron-clads Numancia and Mendez-Neinez took their positions, and prepared to bombard the place. The German commander, at the last moment, offered to stop hostilities, but the English and French commanders refused to join him in the act. The bombardment was opened at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning; and 500 projectiles, some of which were filled with petroleum, were thrown into the city. Much damage was done, and several edifices are in ruins. A vigorous fire was returned from the forts and batteries on the shore with effect; for at the end of seven hours, the rebel iron-clads slipped their cables and withdrew in a damaged condition.

Minister Maisonave telegraphed at noon, to-day, that the bombardment had ended; and declared that it was a wanton outrage which should be held up to the reprobation of Europe. The men-of-war Vittoria and Alamanza, recently released by the British, will be dispatched to the relief of Alicante.

LATER.

Further particulars of the bombardment of Alicante show that the insurgents directed their fire chiefly at the castle, which overhangs the town at an altitude of 400 feet, hoping that by the fall of its walls a part of the city might be destroyed. One shell struck the public building in which the national and city authorities were assembled. The city walls are damaged in several places. The rebel vessels at one time came close to the shore, but they were driven off by a rapid and well directed fire from the jetty. The Mendez-Nunez lost her funnel. Minister Maisonave visited the most assailed points during the action, and encouraged the men at the guns.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Cortes, on reassembling, will proceed to the election of President of the Republic. Castelar and Salmeron are the most promising candidates.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A *Times* special dispatch from Paris says that M. Thiers, on his return to that city, will assume the leadership of the party of the Left.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Louisa Muhlbach, the celebrated German novelist, is dead.

AFRICA.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.—A letter from Albert Bushnell, dated Gaboon, Africa, Aug. 4, to President Daly, of the American Geographical Society, states that the German exploring expedition left for the interior with the intention of crossing and establishing communication between the eastern and western coasts of Africa.

The English Livingstone relief expedition was at St. Salvador, the ancient capital of Angola. The French expedition is at Iuenga, on the Ogoos River.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—In a skirmish on the 20th, the Spaniards killed ten insurgents and took several prisoners. The Spaniards had eighteen wounded.

CRIME.

Disappointment in Love Leads to Self-Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Last night a man named Albert Doty, about 30 years of age, who occupied the position of chief draughtsman in the office of A. H. Piquenard, architect of the New State House, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, the weapon used being a small Derringer pistol. For some time past Doty has been very despondent, consequent, it is said, upon disappointment in love. It appears he was engaged to marry a Chicago woman, and went to Chicago a few days ago to visit her, when she told him that, although she cared nothing for him, she would fulfill her promise and marry him. This seems to have completely broken him down. He returned to this city Saturday morning, and purchased a pistol, apparently with the deliberate intention of taking his own life. A friend of Doty's, another employe in the architect's office, was with him until about 11 o'clock last night, and had but just left him when he heard a pistol-shot in the direction of Doty's room. Returning, he found the unfortunate young man stretched on the floor, insensible. He shot himself behind the right ear, the ball passing forward and upward, and showing itself under the skin of the forehead. He died at 9 o'clock this morning. His remains will lie in the receiving vault at Oak Ridge until his relatives can be heard from. The deceased was a native of Hancock, Mass., where his parents now reside. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, as above.

The Pittsburgh Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 28.—Since the arrest of our Postmaster, Col. J. H. Stewart, on the charge of defalcation, an investigation of the affairs of the Post-Office has been going on, which shows that its affairs have been very loosely managed. In one corner of the office, a large basket full of rifled letters has been found, and hundreds of empty mail bags, which should long ago have been returned to Washington, are lying about here and there. There appears to have been no system at all in the management of affairs. Col. Stewart fully acknowledges to being short in his accounts, but denies ever having abstracted a letter. Maj. Petherbridge has charge of the Post-Office ad interim, and he is making a full investigation. Some new developments are expected to-day, and it is probable that more arrests will be made.

Supposed Double Murder Near Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 27.—The bodies of Mrs. O'Mara, age 65, and her daughter, age 30, were found near Montrose Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway this morning. The Coroner's jury elicited sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that they were murdered and placed on the track by Daniel O'Mara, son of the older woman, and a hired man named Irving. Blood was found on Irving's clothes and at several points between O'Mara's house and the railroad-track, a distance of two and a half miles. Daniel O'Mara inherited some property on condition that he would support the mother and daughter. The latter was partially blind from her birth. Daniel and Irving are in jail.

Killed in a Saloon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—A saloon keeper named Isaac Jacks, whose place of business is on West Washington street, was killed last night by two rowdy bricklayers,—John Cape and Bob Moore,—who had a dispute with the barkeeper and attacked him with ale-bottles and a water pitcher.

A Colored Borgia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—The family of Mrs. Silvers, living near Lexington, Mo., was poisoned a few days ago by drinking coffee in which strychnine had been put by a colored boy. Three members of the family are not expected to live. The poison was given by a negro, who had a grudge against the family.

Fatal Affray at Platte City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—A difficulty between Nathaniel Daniels and F. M. Houston, at Platte City, Mo., on Friday, resulted in the killing of Daniels and the wounding of Houston.

A Brutal Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—An *Enquirer* special from Lexington reports that last Saturday, near Chelesburg, Ky., in Fayette County, Montgomery Parker, a farmer, quarreled with John Wells, a boy whom he had in his employ, when Wells left on foot; whereupon, Parker followed on horseback, and shot Wells dead in the highway, the boy begging for mercy. Six or seven citizens witnessed the murder. Parker made his escape.

RELIGIOUS.

Northern Illinois Conference—Transaction of Miscellaneous Business and Adjournment.

Special to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Conference opened at 8:30 a. m. yesterday, the Rev. J. Montgomery conducting divine services, and Bishop Wylie presiding.

The consideration of the question, "Who have been elected and been ordained Elders this year?" was taken up. Twelve were elected to Elder's orders,—in all reporting mission collections of $927.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we request the Bishop presiding at the Wisconsin Conference to transfer to this Conference the Rev. S. Fallows, D. D., President of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

The nineteenth question was then taken up. It was: "Have any local preachers been ordained?" and eight were elected to local Deacon orders. M. Oakwood and M. E. Pomfret were elected as Elders.

After a consideration of the question, "Who are the Deacons of the second class?" fifteen were passed. They reported over $1,300 collected for missions. D. C. Burkitt was passed, and reported a collection of $60. J. D. Balkin, G. D. Furber, and A. T. Buscoe also passed, and were continued as Deacons of the first class.

The report of the Visiting Committee of the Illinois Female Seminary was received and referred to the Committee on Education. The Rev. Mr. Barrett, agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society, reported a collection of $1,500.

The Committee on Quincy College reported general prosperity there.

After the consideration of the question, "Who remain on trial?" eighteen—reporting collections of nearly $600—were continued.

Gov. Beveridge was introduced, and made a short address. Dr. Bannister, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, was introduced, and presented the interests of the institution. A vote of thanks for his visit and kindly remarks to the Conference was tendered Gov. Beveridge.

Resolutions expressing appreciation of the work of the *Central Christian Advocate*, under the conduct of Dr. Fry, were passed. They pledged the Conference to labor in its behalf.

Mattoon was chosen as the place of meeting of the next Conference, and the Conference adjourned.

At 4:50 p. m. a meeting of ministers of two years' standing was held, and in the evening an educational meeting took place at Amie Chapel. To-day the pulpits of Bloomington and Normal have been filled by members of the Conference, and, notwithstanding the pouring rain, which has continued since morning, the attendance has been large. Bishop Wylie preached at Amie Chapel, his sermon being followed by the ordination of Deacons. In the afternoon there was a mass meeting of children, addressed by Gov. Beveridge and others. A memorial service in remembrance of Peter Cartright succeeded this, and was followed by the ordination of Elders.

A Proposed "Spiritual" Pilgrimage of Roman Catholics in New York—The Object to be the Exercise of Moral Influence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The New York Catholic Union met last night at the residence of Arch-Bishop McClosky, and letters were received from the Unions in Dublin, London, Rome, Paris, and Lorraine. Dr. Anderson, of the Catholic Protectory, occupied the chair.

Dr. Anderson, in opening, said that the main object of their gathering was to consider the practicability of pilgrimages in America. If a pilgrimage could not be conveniently made in fact, it admitted of accomplishing in spirit. The Doctor proposed that the month of October be selected for the pursuance of spiritual pilgrimage in the United States.

The Archbishop objected on the very essential grounds that October would not give him time to inform His Holiness of the project, and themselves the opportunity of procuring the plenary indulgence already given to those who have undertaken a pilgrimage.

Dr. Anderson explained that it was the object of this pilgrimage for all Catholics to unite in prayer for the recovery of the usurped liberties of the Church, and to exercise in union a moral influence over the enemies of Catholicity.

Rabbi Wise.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—Members of the congregation of Plum Street Hebrew Temple to-night passed unanimous resolutions requesting Dr. Isaac M. Wise to withdraw his resignation, and requesting the New York congregation, whose call he has, to release him from the obligation. They offer him a salary of $6,000 annually, house free of rent, and a life insurance of $8,000 to remain.

FAIRS.

Colorado Industrial Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—The fair of the Colorado Industrial Association opens on Tuesday, and the display of agricultural productions, mining specimens, and manufactured articles promises to be very extensive, and of a superior quality.

A Wife Stabbed by Her Husband.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 28.—John Anderson, who lately arrived here from Champaign, Ill., in an altercation with his wife, last night, beat her terribly, and upon the approach of the police, stabbed her in the abdomen with a dirk-knife. The cause of the trouble was her cautioning a saloon-keeper against selling her husband liquor. Anderson was arrested and lodged in jail to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The Indianapolis Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The second week of the Indiana Exposition closed in a blaze of glory. The attendance throughout the week was much larger than was anticipated, ranging to nearly or quite 100,000. A still larger crowd is expected hereafter, as the live-stock exhibition opens to-morrow evening, continuing through the remainder of the Exposition's two weeks. A large number of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and poultry already have arrived. The show will excel any similar exhibition heretofore held in the State. The enterprise, so far, is a gratifying success, being the first State Exposition ever held. The result is watched with much interest. The managers appear to have no fear as to the final result.

Montgomery County (O.) Fair.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 28.—The Montgomery County Fair closed yesterday with a vast crowd attending the events of the day. The trotting race—mile heats—was won by Kate Bennett, belonging to Wilson, of Bushville, Ind., in 2:32; and running race—half-mile heats—won by Mollie Cad, owned by McIlheny, of Columbus; time, 52½ seconds; Modoc, of Urbana, second; Bluffer, of Xenia, third. The fair is eminently successful. In every way the situation is serene.

Indiana State Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The Indiana State Fair will commence to-morrow.

GERMAN SINGERS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—A boat of 300 delegates from the singing societies of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Evansville, and Madison arrived this morning, and were received and handsomely entertained by the Liederkranz Society of this city.

The societies come to participate in the opening of the new Liederkranz Hall, one of the largest and finest in the country.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Cincinnati Orpheus Society gave a concert in the afternoon, and a general concert was given at night. To-morrow the hall will be formally opened with an address by Mayor Jacobs and other city officials, and prominent members of the Liederkranz. A large number of people are in attendance to-day.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 28.—A new lodge of Knights of Pythias has been instituted at Naperville, under the title of Champion Lodge, No. 38. Past Grand Chancellor Rice and Supreme Representative B. B. Usher, of Aurora, officiated. [illegible] chartered members comprise the new lodge. The Grand officers were accompanied by an escort of twenty Knights from Oriflamme, No. 22, and, after the business of the Order was completed, all sat down to a richly spread banquet-table. This makes the first lodge in Du Page County.

FIRES.

In Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—A dispatch was received here this evening from Mayor Collier announcing that the town of Murfreesboro was seriously threatened with destruction by fire, and asking for a steam engine. The fire having been gotten under control, the engine was ordered back, just as it had been put on a special train. A. O. H. P. Schon's jewelry and Asher Lansberger's dry-goods establishments were completely destroyed, after having first been plundered; also, Odd Fellows Hall, also used by the Masons, located over Schon's, and the Jewish Synagogue, over Lansberger's store. Nothing in them saved. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000. Property worth $60,000 was destroyed in that town three weeks ago. Three Masonic Halls have burned there the past six months.

The Mining-Town of Fairplay, Colorado, Almost Entirely Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—The greater portion of the mining-town of Fairplay was burned on Friday night. Several hotels, a bank, and the *Sentinel* newspaper office were among the victims. The loss is thought to be about $100,000; insurance, slight.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—Two-thirds of the flourishing mining-town of Fairplay, Col., was destroyed by fire Friday night, the 26th. The fire originated in the Fairplay House, and spread rapidly in every direction. All the stores, printing offices, United States Land-Office, Post-Office, express offices, hotels, and other business places, with two or three exceptions, were entirely destroyed. Many lost stores, stocks, dwellings, and everything excepting the clothes upon their persons. Much suffering will result, as the season is too far advanced for rebuilding, and the weather is already extremely cold. The news was received here at 1 o'clock last night. Some of the churches took up collections to-day for the sufferers. Other measures of relief will be taken by the people of Denver on Monday.

OBITUARY.

The Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Sept. 28.—The Rev. George M. Randall, Missionary Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming, died in this city this afternoon, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 63d year of his age. He was a native of Rhode Island, and entered upon his missionary labors in this section in 1866.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—The Rt. Rev. George M. Randall, Episcopal Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming, died at his residence in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning, of typhoid pneumonia. His loss will be deeply and generally regretted.

Capt. J. E. Turner.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—The remains of Capt. J. E. Turner arrived in this city this morning. Capt. Turner commanded the propeller Arctic, and has been for many years connected with the lake marine. On his last trip, he stopped off to visit a relative in Trenton, Mich., where he died very suddenly yesterday morning.

A Prominent Journalist Gone.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Col. Charles J. Biddle, one of the proprietors of the *Age* newspaper, of this city, died to-day after a long illness. He served in the Mexican war as Major, and as Colonel of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment in the Rebellion. He also represented the Second Pennsylvania District in Congress.

CASUALTIES.

A Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 28.—A young man named Helmer, while in the act of getting on the 4 o'clock express on the G. R. & I. R. R., yesterday at this place, fell and was badly hurt, being dragged a considerable distance by the car steps, and the car wheel striking him, breaking both shoulders and hurting him inwardly. His recovery is doubtful.

Tried to Jump on a Moving Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—A boy 14 years old, whose name could not be learned, was killed at the North Indianapolis Depot of the I. C. & L. Railroad to-day while attempting to jump on the train.

THE INDIANS.

The Kickapoos Gone into Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Col. McKenzie, who raided the Kickapoo Indians into Mexico, some time ago, has arrived here from Fort Clark, Texas. He states that only part of the Kickapoos have left Mexico for their old reservation in Kansas. A part of the band has gone still further into Mexico, but it is expected they will return and cause more trouble on the border.

NASHVILLE FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28.—The estimated receipts for the ensuing municipal year are $406,000; the expenses, $560,000; showing a deficit of $154,000. The total amount of the present indebtedness is $1,717,440, which includes a bonded debt of $1,341,500. A considerable number of Nashville bonds are held in Chicago.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—BEEVES—This week's market has ruled disastrously to nearly all engaged in trade. The condition of monetary affairs, the dead lock at Buffalo, the disastrous market at Brighton, and the drooping market in New York have brought about this result. The greatest drawback to trade has been the want of the currency character of the money market, rendering dealers cautious about taking notes. The supply numbers 8,024 head 442, head short of last week. The quality of the receipts is much inferior to last week, including a large number of Texans, of very poor quality, which sold at very low prices. The market may be quoted from ¼c to ½c per lb live weight decline from ruling prices of last week's prices. The following is a table of the comparative values indicating the main ruling of the market:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	$6.50@6.75	$6.75@7.00
Extra	6.25@6.50	6.50@6.75
First quality	5.75@6.25	6.00@6.50
Second quality	5.00@5.50	5.25@5.75
Third quality	3.50@4.75	4.00@5.00
Inferior	2.00@3.25	2.25@3.75

MILCH COWS—Receipts have been small, only 40 during the week, all of which found ready buyers from the New York market, at prices ranging from $50 to $65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 13,000 head, 2,000 short of last week, and of a fair average quality throughout the week. Trade has been slow and dragging, country and local dealers being the only buyers. The ruling of the market was ¼c off from last week, and the tendency downward. Sheep, 5@5¼c; lambs, 6¼@6½c.

HORSES—Receipts, 29 cars, but there being no demand here, all have been forwarded to other markets. No sales.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The immigrant arrivals for the week were 4,764.

Fight Between a Mouse and a Tarantula.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union*, after giving the details of a battle between a tarantula and a scorpion, in which the latter was killed, says: Three or four hours after the battle the tarantula was stirred up and found to be as sprightly as ever, to all appearances having suffered no bad effects from the stings that had been given him by the scorpion. A sprightly little mouse was now put into the bottle, and as he entered the tarantula bristled up spitefully and commenced the attack. Walking toward the mouse quite rapidly, he gathered himself when within a short distance, and, jumping into the air, descended upon the back of his mouseship and seized him by the back of the neck, encircling him with his long legs. The mouse evidently had not comprehended the situation until now. Over and over they rolled, with all the advantage in favor of the tarantula. In about two minutes the spider let go, and both went to their corners. After they had rested, the bottle was tipped, and, encouraged by his success in the first round, the tarantula again made the attack. The mouse exhibited "game," and dodging the tarantula, which tried to regain its former hold upon the mouse's neck, seized the spider in his teeth just as the latter fastened his fangs into his back. The mouse sunk his teeth into the body of his foe, and blood spurted out quite freely. This was more than the tarantula had looked for, and vainly he tried to shake the mouse off. After he had his bite "out," another rest was taken. During the three hours that they were in the bottle together about twenty rounds were fought, in four of which the mouse bit the tarantula through the body. The bites of the spider did not seem to affect the mouse injuriously. When the last struggle ended, the tarantula retreated to his side of the bottle, keeled over upon his back, and after a few convulsive kicks, expired. The tarantula was overhauled after he died, and he measured a little over a sixteenth of an inch in length. The mouse was as lively as ever yesterday morning, and when last seen had succeeded in getting out of his prison, and was sitting on end, making a meal of something he had foraged.

—One of the latest additions to the museum of the State University Medical Department, at Iowa City, is a live rattlesnake sent to Prof. Clapp by express. It measures ten feet in length, and is said to be as big around as a churn, and has a set of rattles as big as an ear of corn. The serpent was confined in a box which had gimlet-holes bored in it to give him air. If the box were touched, he would make his rattles play with a roar like a train crossing a bridge.

DEATHS.

WELLS—Sept. 27, 1873, Robert Russel, infant son of W. K. and Mary F. Wells.

Funeral Sept. 29, at 3 p. m., from 1228 Indiana avenue.

NASON—In this city, Sunday, Sept. 28, of congestion of the brain, William Ainsworth, twin son of Edward W. and Frances A. Nason.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

1318 PRAIRIE-AV.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m.,

At Dwelling No. 1318 Prairie-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., and everything appertaining to housekeeping.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Top and Open Buggies, Family Carriages, Trotting and Farm Wagons, Beach Wagons and Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 a. m.,

At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Exchange Your Bank Account for

REAL ESTATE,

AT THE AUCTION SALE OF

DEXTER PARK PROPERTY,

On Wednesday Afternoon and Evening,

Oct. 1, 1873, at 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock, at

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S

Real Estate Salesroom, 144 & 146 Dearborn-st.

Checks upon City Banks (including suspended ones) and Savings Bank Accounts taken as cash for Lots purchased at this sale.

100 LOTS IN DEXTER PARK SUBDIVISION

Fronting on Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, Mays, and Centre-av., between Fifty-first-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.

Only ten minutes' walk from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Fare, 5 cents.

The Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, now being improved, and Centre-av., with 5-foot sewer, which is already in, makes this property very desirable for residence or investment. Title perfect.

TERMS—$25 cash on the day of sale; $75 within 30 days; balance 1 and 2 years, and in monthly payments.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

Room 2 Hawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

Fine Collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1,

At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

We will offer a fine collection of Oil Paintings from the Art Gallery of Hugh A. McCann, Esq., Philadelphia, containing works by many of our most prominent artists. Pictures and frames will be sold together. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale commencing at 3 o'clock each day.

LARGE STOCK

Ready-Made Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Woolens, Dry Goods, Government Clothing. Also stock of Boots and Shoes,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 9 1-2 a.m.

At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER!!

Fine Sale on Tuesday Morning, Sept. 30, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods, Custom-Made Clothing, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, White Goods, &c.

Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Hats and Caps to great variety.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Trimmed Hats.

Rich Line of Feathers, Flowers, Laces, and Dress Trimmings.

Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans.

Fine Line Black Alpacas, Ladies' and Gents' Scarfs and Ties, Government Clothing, Woolen Yarns, &c., &c.

The Finest Line of 4-4 Ingrain Carpets of the season, to be sold, by the Roll only, at 11 o'clock, prompt.

Sale opens with a Line of Fancy Decorated CHINA and LAVA GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

NO SUSPENSION!

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., of their auction sales of

BOOTS and SHOES!

Our usual Wednesday's sale will be held Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m. Manufacturers are not making a case of goods, and the sharp merchant will stock up now. 800 cases assorted goods will be offered.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

653 S. DEARBORN-ST.

Between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

COTTAGE AND GROUND

AT AUCTION

MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock ON THE GROUND.

Cottage has 8 rooms, with gas and water. Lot 25 feet front by 112 feet deep. TITLE PERFECT. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in monthly payments. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market.

By HODGES & CO.

729 West Lake-st.

CORNER LINCOLN-ST.

At the private residence, contents, consisting of [illegible] highest bidder, the entire English Body Brussels Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Chamber Furniture, one Parlor Suit, Walnut [illegible], also one Cook Stove, first-class Parlor Stoves, etc., on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at [illegible] Cutlery, Glass and secure bargains. 9½ a. m. Come. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

11 South Lincoln-st.

[illegible] residence, we will sell at auction, at the [illegible] 30, at 10 a. m., the entire contents, [illegible] fine Parlor Set, Dining, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture. Also Carpets, two first-class Parlor Stoves, first-class Parlor Stove, Oriental [illegible], Mattresses, Glassware, etc. Sale positive and without reserve. Also the house for rent.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 62 South Canal-st.

[illegible] auction sales on Wednesdays and Saturdays of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of every description, Carpets and general Household Goods, and a variety of General Merchandise. Attend our sales and save 25 per cent in buying. Other days will sell at average auction prices.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

We will hold our next

DRY GOODS AND NOTION

Sale on TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, at 9½ o'clock, 23 and 25 South Canal-st.